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EXPEDITION TO EGYPT, 1882.

PART I.

TUESDAY, 15TH AUGUST 1882.

I.—Preliminary.

Lieut.-General Sir Garnet J. Wolseley, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Commander-in-^{15th Aug.} Chief of the Expeditionary Army, arrived at Alexandria this evening, and assumed command of the troops in Egypt.

The situation of affairs is as follows:—

The position of Ramleh, covering Alexandria, which was held on the 11th by a force numbering 4,200 men, under command of Lieut.-General Sir A. Alison, has now been reinforced.

Seven transports have arrived up to date. The three Battalions of Guards, the Cameron Highlanders, and wing of 2nd Derbyshire Regiment, have been landed and moved, part to Ramleh, remainder to Alexandria.

The horses belonging to the Household Cavalry and A Battery 1st Brigade Royal Artillery have been landed, and are at present occupying the large iron store sheds on the Gabarri Wharf.

Lieut.-General Sir John Adye, Chief of the Staff, who arrived on the 10th and assumed temporary command, decided, after consultation with the Naval and Military Chiefs, to postpone any active operations until the arrival of further troops.

Brigadier-General Nugent, Commanding Royal Engineer, was sent to the Suez Canal on the 11th to report on all matters connected with the military position of the enemy in that quarter, the facilities for landing troops at Ismailia, &c.

The position held by our troops at Ramleh has been strengthened by the erection of earthworks which are mounted with three 40-pounders and some 12-pounders. This position is a strong one, completely commanding the approaches to Alexandria from Aboukir and Damanhour.

The health of the troops has been excellent. The heat, though considerable, is tempered by a sea breeze, which blows without intermission from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The chief part of the town of Alexandria is in ruins, the result in most instances of the conflagration. The forts, railway buildings, and the sea face, generally, show numerous signs of the recent bombardment.

From the lines at Ramleh the enemy's position at Kafr-Dowar is visible across the spit of cultivated land lying between Lakes Aboukir and Mariotis.

His earthworks show more distinctly day by day, and deserters report that incessant work is being carried on upon them. Since the reconnaissance of Saturday, the 5th August, no action or skirmish has taken place.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH AUGUST 1882.

A Council of War was to-day held to settle arrangements connected with ^{16th Aug.} future operations.

The plan of the Commander-in-Chief was then communicated to the Naval and Military Chiefs. It consists as follows:—

Two brigades, the 3rd under Sir A. Alison and the 4th under Sir E. Wood, will remain at Alexandria and Ramleh to hold the enemy in check at Kafr-

Dowar; in addition to these, the 2nd Manchester and 2nd Derbyshire Regiments, two garrison batteries, and a company of Royal Engineers, will be left in Alexandria; the entire force, giving a total of about 8,000 men, will be under command of Lieut.-General Sir E. Hamley, Commanding 2nd Division.

The remainder of the Army-Corps available, consisting of the 1st or Guards Brigade, under H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, the 2nd Brigade under Major-General Graham, V.C., C.B., forming the 1st Division, under Lieut.-General Willis, C.B., the Royal Marine Light Infantry and the Artillery, the Household Cavalry (three squadrons), 7th Dragoon Guards, Mounted Infantry, two batteries Royal Artillery, and one Garrison Battery, Royal Engineers, and Details, the whole numbering about—

Infantry	..	..	..	..	7,300
Cavalry	..	..	..	..	1,000
Artillery	..	..	..	..	500
Details	..	..	..	..	400
Total					9,200 men.
Horses	..	..	.		1,600
Guns	..	..	..		18

Will be conveyed to the Suez Canal for further operations.

This force will be under the direct command of General Sir Garnet Wolseley.

Although these plans were finally fixed and decided this day, profound secrecy as to the real destination of the force was observed, and the probability of an attack on the enemy's forts at Aboukir, to be followed by a landing on the coast of Aboukir Bay, was allowed to gain credence.

THURSDAY, 17TH AUGUST 1882.

17th Aug.

The s.s. "Capella," having on board H.S.H. the Duke of Teck, Brigadier-General Goodenough, and the Head-Quarter Staff of the Army-Corps arrived. Six other transports arrived to-day, bringing 7th Dragoon Guards, 2nd York and Lancaster, 18th Company Royal Engineers, 12th and 13th Companies Commissariat and Transport Corps, 1½ Bearer Company, and three Field Hospitals. N Battery A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery reached Alexandria yesterday. These troops were not landed. Final arrangements were made for the embarkation of the battalions on shore which belong to the 1st Division.

FRIDAY, 18TH AUGUST 1882.

18th Aug.

Embarkation at Alexandria of troops destined for Suez Canal.

The Brigade of Guards, under H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, marched from Ramleh and embarked on board the "Orient," "Batavia," and "Iberia."

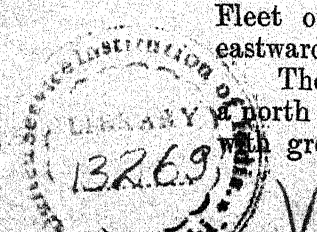
The Cavalry and Artillery horses that had landed were also embarked, and at sunset the transports moved from alongside the wharves and steamed to the outer anchorage, where already the Fleet lay at anchor. This was a busy day on the wharves of Gabarri, and the heat was very great.

SATURDAY, 19TH AUGUST 1882.

19th Aug.

Before noon to-day H.M.S. "Salamis," with the Commander-in-Chief and the Chief of the Staff, steamed out of the harbour; the "Helicon," having on board the Naval Commander-in-Chief, gave the signal at noon, and the entire Fleet of eight ironclads and 17 transports weighed anchor and steamed eastwards from the roadstead of Alexandria.

The 25 vessels formed five great lines. The day was bright with sunshine, a north breeze cooled the atmosphere. The ships kept their regulated intervals with great precision, the entire Fleet forming a spectacle not easily to be



forgotten by those who witnessed it. When abreast of Aboukir Bay, the ships turned southwards, and about 4 p.m. came to anchor in the centre of the Bay.

This feint on Aboukir was intended merely to deceive the enemy. About 8 p.m. anchor was again weighed, and the vessels steered for Port Said. It had been intended to reach the mouth of the Canal before daylight, but the sun was fully risen ere the first ship arrived off the entrance.

SUNDAY, 20TH AUGUST 1882.

At 3.30 a.m. Port Said was occupied by 500 Marines, no resistance having been offered by the Egyptians. Almost at the same hour Ismailia was taken by the Blue Jackets and Marines.

At 9.45 a.m. the first vessel entered the Canal, a delay having occurred owing to the passage of three merchant steamships through the Canal near Port Said. About 2 p.m. the rest of the Fleet entered, but the work was necessarily slow. The eighth ship in succession from the front, the "Catalonia," grounded at sunset eight miles from Port Said; the vessels in front proceeded slowly along and reached the neighbourhood of Kantara at dusk; the rearmost ships anchored in the Canal in sight of Port Said. No attempt was made to dispute the passage of the Canal. Her Majesty's ships "Penelope" and "Orion" are already at Ismailia. The gunboats "Dee" and "Don" are stationed in the Canal.

All vessels arriving at Alexandria with troops other than those belonging to the 3rd and 4th Brigades, are to come on without loss of time to Ismailia.

MONDAY, 21ST AUGUST 1882.

2.—*Passage of Transports through Canal.*

The passage of the transports through the Suez Canal from Port Said to Ismailia continued all to-day, but owing to the frequent groundings of the s.s. "Batavia," much delay was experienced in the vessels following that ship, which were only able to accomplish a total distance of 20 miles.

All the transports in front of the "Batavia," ten in number, proceeded without hindrance and reached Ismailia before dark.

The following order was observed in the passage of the ships through the canal:—

Names of Ships.	Troops, &c., carried.
Penelope	500 Marines and lighters.
Helicon	Naval Commander-in-Chief.
Thalia	Six lighters and working parties.
Salamis	Commander-in-Chief.
Rhosina	570 Marines and forage.
Nerissa	380 Marines and Engineers, coal and railway stock.
Euphrates	2nd Bn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, 3rd Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.
Catalonia	1st Bn. West Kent, Head-Quarter Staff, 2nd Brigade.
Nevada	2nd Bn. York and Lancaster.
Orient	Scots Guards, 1st Division Staff, 1st Brigade Staff, 19th Hussars.
Iberia	Coldstream Guards.
Batavia	Grenadier Guards, $\frac{1}{2}$ Battery Garrison Artillery.
Capella	Staff, Head-Quarters.
Osprey	Commissariat and Mounted Infantry.*
Marathon	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bearer Company and two Field Hospitals.
Calabria	} Household Cavalry and Mounted Infantry.*
Holland	
Italy	Household Cavalry.
Egyptian Monarch	Wing of 7th Dragoon Guards.
Tower Hill	Battery Royal Horse Artillery.
Palmyra	" Royal Artillery.
Champion Tug	Four lighters with railway plant.
Tug	" " Staff.
Gunboats.	

* The Mounted Infantry, 70 men and horses, were embarked at Alexandria, having been formed there under command of Captain Parr, 1st Somersetshire Regiment.

3.—*Occupation of Nefiche.*

800 men of 2nd Brigade under Major-General Graham, who had landed at Ismailia on the 20th, marched at 8 a.m. to-day for Nefiche—the junction of the branches of the Freshwater Canal, and of the railway lines from Ismailia and Suez to Cairo. A train of 22 trucks, loaded with soldiers' kits and telegraph material, was captured near the junction, but the locomotive had been detached and withdrawn.

It was found that this train had been struck by two shells from the gun-boat in Lake Timsah, fired at a range of 4,000 yards.

4.—*Arrival of General Commanding in Chief.*

General Sir Garnet Wolseley, and Lieut.-General Sir John Adye, Chief of the Staff, arrived at Ismailia in H.M.S. "Salamis" at 9 a.m. They landed in the afternoon, and rode to the advanced post at Nefiche, re-embarking again in the evening.

TUESDAY, 22ND AUGUST 1882.

22nd Aug.

Transports "Batavia," "Iberia," "Capella," "Osprey," "Marathon," "Calabria," "Holland," "Egyptian Monarch," "Tower Hill," and "Palmyra" arrived at Ismailia. Sir H. Macpherson telegraphed his arrival at Suez.

5.—*Disembarkation of Household Cavalry.*

Disembarkation of Household Cavalry and Artillery was proceeded with, and was only limited in its extent by the number of horse-boats available.

6.—*Organization of Base.*

The organization of the Base and Communications was established. Work was commenced upon the line of railway to connect the landing place with the Ismailia station.

The Head-Quarters of the Army were established in the Governor's house on the Quay Mehemet Ali, and a distribution of the Staff duties was made.

A Base Hospital was established in the large building known as the Khedive's Palace, and regulations necessary to ensure the sanitary well-being of the Base were published.

7.—*Landing of General Commanding in Chief at Ismailia.*

The General Commanding in Chief and Chief of the Staff landed and took up quarters in the Governor's house.

X 8.—*Ismailia as a Base of Operations.*

Ismailia, a veritable oasis in the Arabian desert, situated on the north shore of Lake Timsah, forms a base in every way admirably suited to the requirements of the Expeditionary Force.

Its present ample and pure water supply, its grateful shade amid the surrounding waste of sand, the excellent system with which its streets and roads have been laid out, the proximity of deep water to the landing places, and the facilities existing for the disembarkation of men and supplies, all render it specially adapted to form the Base of the Army.

9.—*Occupation of Shalouf.*

Intelligence was to-day received of a reconnaissance made from Suez by the 2nd Bn. Seaforth Highlanders; 200 men were embarked in H.M. ships "Seagull" and "Mosquito," and landed near Shalouf, that place was occupied with heavy loss to the enemy, more than 200 having been killed and wounded.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD AUGUST 1882.

10.—*Disembarkation continued.*

Disembarkation of the troops continued. Transports "Calabria," 23rd Aug. "Holland," and "Italy" are clear of troops and horses.

Household Cavalry all landed.

About 9,000 men have been landed up to this day inclusive.

The Commander-in-Chief reconnoitered the Canal south of Shalouf in a gunboat.

The Royal Irish and the Royal Irish Fusiliers arrived at Ismailia.

11.—*Construction of Railway from Landing Place.*

Construction of Railway from landing place to station continued.

12.—*Supposed position of enemy.*

The enemy is reported to be at Tel-el-Kebir with 15,000 men. His advance is supposed to occupy Tel-el-Mahuta, 10 miles from Ismailia.

Water in canal at Nefiche has to-day fallen about 6 inches, but as the current is still flowing towards Ismailia, it is believed that the canal has not yet been cut.

13.—*Advanced Post.*

Our advance is at Nefiche, 3 miles from Ismailia, on the railway to Cairo. This position is held by a Battalion of Marines, 350 men, 2nd Battalion York and Lancaster, 560 men, under Command of Major-General Graham, V.C., C.B.

14.—*Orders issued for forward movement.*

The following orders for an advance along the line of railway and canal, were issued this afternoon:—

"The following movements will take place. The three squadrons of Household Cavalry, two guns of N Batt. A Brig., Royal Horse Artillery, the detachment of 19th Hussars, and the Mounted Infantry, will march independently to-morrow morning at 4 o'clock for Nefiche, and will place themselves under the orders of Major-General Graham.

"As soon as Major-General Graham has been joined by the above troops, he will proceed, together with those now under his command, to El-Magfar, and take up a position there.

"The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry will also proceed at the same time to Nefiche, and on arrival will remain there and protect the station, the bridge and the canal, their camp equipage being sent by rail.

"The camp equipage of the troops moving from here will be taken by rail, and also that of the force now at Nefiche and El-Magfar."

THURSDAY, 24TH AUGUST 1882.

15.—*Operations undertaken on 24th August, to discover position of enemy and secure water supply.*

24th Aug.

In conformity with the orders issued yesterday, the troops detailed, moved shortly before daybreak from Ismailia for Nefiche and El-Magfar.*

The Infantry (a Battalion of Marine Artillery, and 2nd Bn. York and Lancaster) marched from Nefiche as soon as the Household Cavalry and Mounted Infantry had passed that place.

The Household Cavalry moved on the desert to the right of the railway, the Infantry and guns following generally the line of railway.

The sand in many places was very heavy, and the advance was consequently slow.

At 7.30 a.m., the enemy showed in front, extending across the canal on both sides, his vedettes occupying a line of about 2 miles in length along the crest of the ridge which crosses the canal at Tel-el-Mahuta. The canal and railway at Tel-el-Mahuta are contiguous to each other, and are both carried through deep cuttings, around which large mounds of sand have been raised.

These embankments formed the key of the enemy's position. He had erected at this point, a large bank of earth across the railway, and he had placed across the canal, a dam about 20 feet in width at top, he had also built a smaller dam in the canal, at a point some 2,200 yards nearer to us.

This smaller and nearer dam was reached by our advance at about 7.30 a.m., and at the same time, the enemy began to show in force on the sand hills by the village of Tel-el-Mahuta.

A few prisoners had been taken by the Household Cavalry and the Mounted Infantry between El-Magfar and Mahuta.

From the statements of these prisoners, as well as from the numbers of men discernable upon the sand hills at Mahuta, it was evident that the enemy was in force beyond the latter place, and the smoke of three locomotives rising over the ridge behind his vedettes, showed that he was bringing up reinforcements from his rear with rapidity.

Orders were now issued to hold with our left the canal at the nearer dam, and the Marine Artillery and the York and Lancaster Regiment extended from the canal across the line of railway, the right thrown back resting among some sand hills, about 400 yards on the north side of the railway. The two guns N Batt. A Brig. Royal Horse Artillery, had been delayed by the heavy sand, and they were at this time (8.30 a.m.) about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in rear. The Household Cavalry and the Mounted Infantry were on the extreme right, 1,000 yards from the railway.

At 8.30 a.m., the General Commanding in Chief sent orders to Ismailia for the Brigade of Guards, and such Cavalry and Artillery as might be available to move up to the position near El-Magfar. The 2nd Bn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry was also ordered to advance from Nefiche to the front.

While these movements and orders were being carried out, the enemy had thrown forward his left, until his line extended from his intrenchments at Tel-el-Mahuta opposite our left, along 2,000 yards of the crest to our right front.

* Detail of Troops in action near El-Magfar on 24th August:—

Three squadrons Household Cavalry.

Mounted Infantry.

Two guns N Batt. A Brig. Royal Horse Artillery.

2nd Bn. York and Lancaster.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Later—

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Still later—

7th Dragoon Guards.

Brigade of Guards.

Cavalry under Major-General Drury-Lowe.

Infantry under Major-General Graham.

The whole under command of Lieutenant-General Willis, C.B.

At 9 a.m. the two guns N Batt. A Brig., Royal Horse Artillery, came up and took position on the south side of a sand hillock, which, though of slight elevation, was the most commanding point on the north side of the railway. At the same time, 9 a.m., the enemy opened a heavy musketry fire on the Cavalry and Mounted Infantry on our right flank, but the range was too far to be effective.

A few minutes later his left showed a still further extension along the ridge on our right, and he brought up his Artillery over the crest immediately in our front, at about 2,000 yards distance from the central hillock.

He still showed a force of Cavalry on the south side of the Canal, but it was evident from the prolongation of his outpost line on the north-east side, and from the unceasing movement of his trains indicated by the smoke beyond the sky line, that his principal attack was intended upon our right.

To retard the development of this attack upon our right, the Mounted Infantry moved forward with the Household Cavalry in support, and becoming engaged with the enemy's left, held him in check for nearly an hour on the open ridges that overlapped our right, at a distance of about 2,000 yards from the sand hillock.

At 9.40 a.m. the enemy had brought four guns into action 2,000 yards from the sand hillock, and shortly after 10 a.m. two more guns opened fire further to his left.

The practice made by these six guns was very accurate, the shells bursting with almost undeviating precision in and around the hillock.

As our range-finders had indicated a distance of 2,900 yards, the two guns Royal Horse Artillery were not brought into action for some time after the enemy had opened fire, but the continued accuracy of his practice induced a few trial shots to be fired, when it was found that his nearest guns were 1,750 yards distant.

A couple of rounds of shrapnel fired at this distance caused the retirement of the enemy's two guns furthest to our right, across the ridge, and relieved the Household Cavalry and Mounted Infantry from the shell fire to which they had been exposed.

From this time, 10 a.m. until 11.30 o'clock the enemy continued his front attack with six guns, and shortly after mid-day he appeared on our right flank, about 1,800 yards distant, with four additional guns, two regiments of Cavalry, and several battalions of Infantry. His practice with his Artillery on this flank was as accurate as it had been in his front attack, and during the next two hours he poured a heavy fire over the entire area occupied by our troops; the hillock at which our guns were stationed being particularly exposed to a continuous fire of common shell and shrapnel.

To meet this flank attack one gun N Batt. A Brig. Royal Horse Artillery was moved higher up the sand hillock, where it was able to bring its fire to bear obliquely to our right. The limbers and wagons were also moved into a position further to the S.E. of the hillock, as their first position had now been reached by the enemy's flank guns.

The Cavalry and Mounted Infantry manœuvred on the right to check this advance of the enemy's left, but the horses just landed from a long sea voyage were not in a condition to charge, and the desert was in many parts fetlock deep in the sand. The heat was at this period of the day very great.

Meanwhile, on the left, the enemy had pushed his infantry along the Canal and the railway embankment, but the steady fire of the York and Lancaster Regiment from the dam and the railway embankment, completely checked all his attempts upon this side.

At 11.30 a.m. two Gatlings with a party of sailors belonging to H.M. ship "Orion" arrived and took position, one Gatling on the right, 300 yards from the hillock, and one on the left, near the Canal dam.

About 3 p.m. a detachment of the Royal Marine Artillery was sent to reinforce the division N Batt. A Brig. Royal Horse Artillery on the hillock.

This division had continued its fire with great steadiness for five hours, exposed to the concentrated fire of five times their number of guns, and under the most trying conditions of heat, glare, and sunshine.

The Mounted Infantry supported by the Household Cavalry again moved forward on the right, and caused the enemy to partly throw back his attack on that flank.

This state of affairs continued during the next two hours.

The 2nd Bn., Duke of Cornwall's Regiment, arrived from Nefiche at 1 o'clock, and took up a position, in extended order, about 600 yards in rear of the Marine Artillery and York and Lancaster Regiment.

About 5.15 p.m., the enemy appeared to have reinforced his left. His guns were pushed well across the ridge on our right, and two Regiments of Cavalry moved some distance down the slope, but not near enough to come within effective Infantry fire.

At 5.15 p.m., Colonel Sir Baker Russell came up with 350 sabres of the 4th and 7th Dragoon Guards; and at 6.20 p.m. the Brigade of Guards, under H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, arrived.

It was now sunset, too late to begin an offensive movement, even had the troops been fresh, but 8 miles march over the desert, and 10 hours continuous fighting against a vastly preponderating force, had rendered the troops that had marched in the morning unfit for any active forward movement; while the Brigade of Guards, which had moved from Ismailia at 1.30 p.m., had suffered much from the tremendous heat of the desert march.

Shortly after sunset the entire force bivouaced on the field, the enemy having withdrawn across this ridge to his position at Mahuta.

The attack was therefore postponed, and orders were issued for a general advance at daybreak on the following morning.

The Commander-in-Chief and Staff returned to Ismailia.

FRIDAY, 25TH AUGUST 1882.

16.—*Operations continued on 25th August.*

25th Aug.

The attack on the enemy's position at Mahuta, postponed yesterday, in consequence of the late hour at which the reinforcements had arrived, and also because of the fatigue undergone by the troops in action, was carried out shortly after daybreak to-day.*

The General Commanding in Chief, accompanied by Lieut.-General Adye, Chief of the Staff, and entire Head-Quarter Staff, left Ismailia shortly after 3 a.m., and reached the scene of yesterday's fighting at 5.30 a.m.

The 1st Division had already quitted its bivouac, and formed line facing the enemy's position in the following order:—The Cavalry and Mounted Infantry on the extreme right, thrown well out over the ground upon which the enemy had yesterday made the flank movement; the Artillery on the left of the Cavalry; the Infantry facing the entrenchments near Tel-el-Mahuta. In this order an advance was made on the line of railway between Mahuta and Mahsameh Stations.

When the summit of the ridge was gained, the enemy was seen abandoning his entrenchments, falling back along the canal and railway, in the direction of Mahsameh. Our Artillery came into action at 6.25 against the enemy's Infantry and guns along the canal; but as the chief object of the General Commanding was to seize railway locomotives, urgent orders were sent to Officer Commanding Cavalry to push on with all speed, and endeavour to intercept the retreating trains.

At 7.15 the enemy opened a sharp Infantry fire, and threw several shells into the columns of Cavalry and Artillery, which were then pressing forward along the slope and crest of the ridges parallel with the canal and railway.

It was found that the locomotives had all been withdrawn beyond Mahsameh Station, but seven Krupp guns, many railway wagons loaded with provisions, a standing camp, and supplies of various descriptions, fell into the hands of the Mounted Infantry and Cavalry, which pushed its pursuit with great vigour and determination, after the receipt of the urgent orders of the General-in-Chief.

* Detail of Troops in action on 25th August 1882 :—

Cavalry.—Household; 4th and 7th Dragoon Guards; N Batt. A Brig. Royal Horse Artillery; I Batt. C Brig. Royal Artillery (Major-General Drury-Lowe).

Brigade of Guards.—(H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught).

2nd Brigade.—(General Graham) 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps; Battalion Royal Marine Light Infantry; Marine Artillery; Mounted Infantry; 2nd Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment.

17.—*Result of two days' operations.*

The results of the operations, extending over two days, have been most satisfactory.

The enemy has been completely driven from the position of Tel-el-Mahuta, which he had taken such pains to fortify. The canal has been cleared for more than half the distance intervening between Ismailia and the Delta, and the water supply completely secured.

The railway line is in our possession for more than 20 miles; and the vigour, dash, and energy displayed in the sudden forward movement made with troops and horses which had just disembarked, and from a base hastily organized, and still contending with all the difficulties incidental to rapid disembarkations from many vessels, and to the landing of vast quantities of stores and supplies, have assured to the Army important strategic positions, the possession of which cannot fail to influence the future operations of the campaign.

18.—*Approximate expenditure of R.A. ammunition.*

Approximate expenditure of ammunition—

				Per gun.	
24th—N Batt. A Brig.	{ 2 guns (Lieut. Hickman) ..	about 110 rounds.			
	{ 4 „ (Col. Borradaile) ..	„ 25 „			
25th—A Batt. 1st Brig.	{ 2 „ (Lieut.) ..	„ 13 „			
	{ 4 „ (Major Taylor) ..	„ 1 „			
„ N Batt. A Brig.	6 „ probably, at least ..	.. 16 „			
	(but no particulars yet received.)				
„ N Batt. 2nd Brig.	2 guns, perhaps 1 round per gun }	no report.			
„ G Batt. B Brig.	2 „ „ 20 rounds „ }				

19.—*Casualties in the two days' operations.*

Subjoined is the list of casualties in the two days' operations:—

Corps.	Killed.			Wounded.			Sunstroke.	
	Officers.	Men.	Horses.	Officers.	Men.	Horses.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Household Cavalry	1	11	..	12	..	16	..
4th Dragoon Guards
7th Dragoon Guards	3	1	5	6	..	..
Mounted Infantry	2	1	..	..	..
N Batt. A Brig. Royal Horse Artillery	..	3	7	..	1	..	..	..
2nd York and Lancaster Regiment	1	..	..	6	..	25	..
3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps	1
	..	5	21	3	25	6	41	1

The ships carrying Cavalry of the Indian Contingent entered the canal from Suez this day.

Some Native Infantry were sent to Serapeum.

SATURDAY, 26TH AUGUST 1882.

20.—*2nd Brigade moves to Kassassin.*

26th Aug.

The General-in-Chief and Staff returned to Ismailia yesterday.

The 2nd Brigade was to-day moved to Kassassin Lock, on the canal, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Mahsameh. The Line of march was found to present every indication of the demoralized retreat of the enemy on the previous day.

21.—*Capture of Mahmoud Fehmy Pasha.*

Mahmoud Fehmy Pasha was yesterday taken prisoner near Mahsameh.

It is reported that the strength of the enemy's resistance on the line to Cairo has been much shaken by the events of the last few days.

Arabi Pasha is said to have quitted Kafr-Dowar and to be moving his troops to Tel-el-Kebir.

The Bedouins have joined him in considerable numbers.

The canal (Freshwater) has been utilized for the conveyance of supplies, &c., to the front. Boats, towed by steam pinnaces, have carried a large quantity of stores of all kinds, under the direction of the Royal Navy, to El-Magfar.

SUNDAY, 27TH AUGUST 1882.

27th Aug.

There are 125 men in hospital and 40 more expected from the front. This number is not surprising, considering the severe strain put upon the men during the last few days and the very hot weather which has prevailed, the thermometer standing at over 90° in the shade.

The following vessels have arrived:—"Arab," "Canadian," "British Prince," "Duke of Argyll," "Tagus," "Assyrian Monarch," "City of Lincoln," "City of Paris."

22.—*Aspect of Ismailia.*

Lake Timsah now presents an extraordinary aspect; vessels of the heaviest tonnage and largest size are closely packed in this small lake, their masts by day and their lights by night being visible for a long distance over the surrounding levels of yellow sand.

23.—*Arrival of a locomotive from Suez.*

A locomotive arrived here from Suez to-day, and the exceptional difficulties under which the transport to the front has laboured may now be said to be near an end.

24.—*Boat service on Freshwater Canal.*

The boat service, organized by the Navy on the Freshwater Canal, has been of excellent service.

25.—*Removal of dams on canal.*

The dams constructed on the Freshwater Canal, near Tel-el-Mahuta, have now been cut, but the labour in removing the larger dam has been excessive, in consequence of the very solid manner in which it had been built.

MONDAY, 28TH AUGUST 1882.

26.—*Position at the Front and on Line of Communications.*

28th Aug.

The position of the front and on the Line of Communications is as follows:—

Major-General Graham, with a Battery of Royal Marine Artillery, Mounted Infantry, 2nd Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment, 2nd Bn. Duke of Cornwall's

Light Infantry and four guns, holds Kassassin Lock, on the Freshwater Canal, 22 miles from Ismailia.

Major-General Drury-Lowe, with Household Cavalry, detachments of 4th and 7th Dragoon Guards and four guns, is at Mahsameh, four miles in rear of Kassassin.

Lieutenant-General Willis, with the Brigade of Guards and various other details, is at Tel-el-Mahuta, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in rear of Mahsameh. These positions are being reinforced.

27.—*Firing heard on evening of 28th in direction of Mahsameh.*

Heavy firing was audible about sunset this evening in the direction of Mahsameh. A message was received from Major-General Graham at Kassassin, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, announcing a threatened attack on his position by the enemy.

TUESDAY, 29TH AUGUST 1882.

28.—*General Commanding visits the Front.*

At 3 a.m. the General Commanding and the Head-Quarter Staff left 29th Aug. Ismailia for the front. A sharp action had taken place at Kassassin on the previous evening.

29.—*Action at Kassassin on evening of 28th.**

The enemy had advanced his force about 4.30 p.m., taking up a position on the ridge west and north-west of our camp. His guns opened a shell fire, and his Infantry advanced to within 600 yards of the tents, and for two hours continued a heavy fire on our position.

Major-General Graham had possession of the canal on both sides of the Lock and of the ground north of the railway.

Although greatly outnumbered he checked all attempts of the enemy to dislodge him from a position, not in itself a strong one, and at sunset he was able to assume the offensive against the Egyptian right and to co-operate with the Cavalry from Mahsameh.

30.—*Repulse of enemy and brilliant charge of Cavalry.*

At dusk the Household Cavalry, 7th Dragoons, and four guns N Battery A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, advanced on the enemy's left flank from Mahsameh, and succeeded, by a brilliant charge, in driving the enemy from his position, riding through his guns, scattering his Infantry, and inflicting severe loss upon him. At the same time the Infantry advanced from Kassassin on the enemy's front and right.

The enemy fell back upon his position on the railway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kassassin, where he was to-day observed to be entrenching himself.

31.—*Enemy's supposed force in action.*

He had a force of about 8,000 men and 8 guns.

Arabi Pasha was in command, our casualties were as follows:—

* Detail of Troops in action at Kassassin on 28th August 1882:—

Cavalry from Mahsameh, 1st Cavalry Brigade, Major-General Lowe, Brigade-General Sir Baker Russell,
Household Cavalry, 7th Dragoon Guards, 4 guns N Batt. A Brig. Royal Horse Artillery.

At Kassassin when attacked on afternoon of 28th August:—

2 guns N Batt. A Brig. Royal Horse Artillery; Royal Marine Artillery, 375; Duke of Connaught's Light Infantry, 670; York and Lancashire Regiment, 657; Mounted Infantry, 50.

32.—*Casualties at Kassassin on 28th August.*

Corps.	Killed.		Wounded.	
	Officers.	N.-C. Officers & men.	Officers.	N.-C. Officers & men.
4th Dragoon Guards .. .. .	..	..	..	1
Mounted Infantry .. .. .	..	..	2	5
Royal Marine Artillery .. .. .	..	6	3	21
Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry .. .. .	..	..	4	14
3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps .. .. .	..	..	1	..
2nd Bn. York and Lancaster .. .. .	..	1	..	9
Army Medical Department.. .. .	1	..	..	..
Army Hospital Corps .. .. .	..	..	..	1
	1	7	10	51

Casualties at Kassassin in Mahsameh Force on 28th August.

Corps.	Killed.		Wounded.		Horses.	
	Officers.	N.-C. Officers & men.	Officers.	N.-C. Officers & men.	Killed.	Wounded
1st Life Guards	6	..	5	9	11
2nd Life Guards..	1	1	..	6
Royal Horse Guards	1	..	7	11	6
7th Dragoon Guards	1	..	3	..	..
Commissariat and Transport Corps	1	..	..
	..	8	1	17	20	21

The General Commanding and Staff returned to Ismailia in the afternoon. Large reinforcements were marching forward, and the position at Kassassin will to-night be held by about 6,000 men.

The canal is clear to the front, and the obstacle on the railway at Mahuta is being removed as fast as possible.

33.—*Transport Service.*

The pressure on our transport service is still excessive, and the severe strain has told heavily on the animals.

34.—*Health.*

The men on the whole are very healthy; the best possible spirit animates the entire force; the heat is considerable.

The Commissariat and Transport Corps landed to-day, horses and wagons. The 2nd Bn. Seaforth Highlanders are disembarking.

Transport animals are arriving from Cyprus, but the refusal of the Turkish Government to allow horses and mules to be shipped at Beyrout and Jaffa, has considerably delayed the organization of transport.

35.—*State of Cavalry Horses.*

The Cavalry horses have suffered much from the continuous marching and fighting of the last week. To the ceaseless activity of that arm much of the success that has attended the forward movement has been due.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH AUGUST 1882.

36.—*Dates on which Regiments and Corps landed.*

The following are the dates on which the regiments and corps landed at 30th Aug. Ismailia :—

AUGUST 1882.

20th. Royal Marine Artillery. " Light Infantry.	24th. 4th Dragoon Guards. Royal Irish. " Fusiliers. 2nd Bengal Cavalry.
21st Grenadier Guards. Coldstream " Scots " Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. York and Lancaster. King's Royal Rifle Corps. Royal West Kent.	25th. 19th Hussars. G Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery. 13th Bengal Lancers. D Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery.
22nd. Household Cavalry. N Battery, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery. Mounted Infantry. N Battery, 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery. A Battery, 1st " 5th Battery, 1st " Brigade, Scottish Division, Royal Artillery. 15th Company Commissariat & Transport Corps.	26th. C Battery, 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery. J " " " " I " 2nd " " 27th. F Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery.
23rd. 7th Dragoon Guards.	28th. C Troop, Royal Engineers.
SIGNALLERS. Lieut.-Colonel Keyser, in charge of 31 Army Signallers landed on the 25th, and proceeded to Kassassin on the 27th.	30th. 7th Battery, Northern Division, Royal Artillery, Mountain Battery. Seaforth Highlanders. 13th Bengal Lancers. 7th " Infantry. 29th Belooches. The Post Office Corps disembarked on the 26th and assumed work on 27th. The Telegraph Train landed on 30th and 31st.

THURSDAY, 31ST AUGUST 1882.

37.—*Summary of situation to date.*

The line along which the Army has advanced from its base to Kassassin, a 31st Aug. distance by railway of 22 miles, is marked by the narrow ribbon of water called the Freshwater Canal, which stretches across the desert from Ismailia on the Maritime Canal to El-Abassa on the edge of the Delta. In the 22 miles between Ismailia and Kassassin the immediate banks of the canal are for the most part bordered by desert, a few spots of cultivation are visible, and here and there swamps and marshy places are met; but these are the exceptions, and along the greater portion of the way sand blown ridges, or the harder surface of a gravelly desert spread on either side to the sky line. On the north side of this canal and following, as a rule, its direction at a short interval, runs the single line of railway from Ismailia to Cairo.

At about 15 miles from Ismailia the traces of partial cultivation begin to increase along the canal, and the "wady," or valley, which in ancient times carried water and cultivation far into the Suez Isthmus, becomes well defined, from thence growing gradually broader, until beyond Abassa it merges into the continuous cultivation of the Delta.

It is now just 10 days since the first detachment of troops landed at Ismailia. In that time 9,200 Infantry, 2,600 Cavalry, 2,500 Artillery, 60 guns, 860 Royal Engineers, and 4,000 horses have been landed; a very large quantity of stores, munitions, supplies, and transport have also been put on shore.

All the departments of the Army have been organized at the base.

The enemy has been repulsed at El-Magfar on the 24th, driven from El-Mahuta and Mahsameh on the 25th, with the loss of seven Krupp guns, stores, railway wagons, &c.; again repulsed at Kassassin on the 28th by Major-General Graham, driven from his position in front of that place, with severe loss, by the Cavalry, under Major-General Drury-Lowe, after dark on the same evening, and the lines of the canal and railway are at present held at Mahuta, Mahsameh, and Kassassin by about 12,000 men of all ranks, with 36 guns. A few miles in front of our advanced position at Kassassin Arabi Pasha holds the fortified position of Tel-el-Kebir, the ground to the south of which he has apparently flooded by breaking the Freshwater Canal.

ADDENDA.

The men of the Royal Engineers who have been employed as railway engine drivers have done their best to carry out the train service under great difficulties, due to the imperfect state of the line and to the absence of facilities for shunting trains, turning engines, watering, &c., usual upon ordinary railroads.

We are now endeavouring to obtain the services of some professional drivers from Alexandria.

In Egypt the conditions of soil and climate are particularly unfavourable to locomotives, so much so that it has been usual to lay up and thoroughly overhaul every engine after a six hours' run, chiefly on account of the great prevalence of dust and sand in the atmosphere.

W. F. BUTLER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Assistant Quarter-Master-General.

JOHN ADYE, General,
Chief of Staff.

HEAD-QUARTERS, ISMAILIA,
4th September 1882.

PART II.

Supposed position of enemy at Tel-el-Kebir.

Friday, 1st September 1882. 1st Sept.

In the last few days, the position of the enemy in front of Kassassin has been partly ascertained.

On the 31st, a reconnaissance was made from Kassassin to a point $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west. From the crest of some high ground at this point, a good view was obtained of the enemy's position. His left was marked by a large redoubt with a smaller work still further to the left. His right thrown slightly back, showed a commanding circular redoubt with guns (this is more probably his centre, but appeared to be his right from the point of vision).

Behind this circular redoubt, the smoke of locomotives could be seen. The enemy's vedettes were posted about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in front of the works.

Another reconnaissance was made on the south side of the canal from Kassassin, to a point about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west from the canal lock.

State of ground in Wady.

The ground between the canal and the sand hills on this side, was found practicable for all arms—the sand hills were nearly a hundred feet high, and very soft (a horse sinking to his girth's), beyond them on the south side, the desert appeared to be fairly hard, as cattle and camels were seen moving over it.

Enemy's camp.

A large camp of the enemy was plainly visible at Tel-el-Kebir.

Information from other sources has been received to the effect, that the enemy's position eastwards, is marked by a line from the canal near Tel-el-Kebir to El-Karaim, his south face being the line of the canal from Kislak to El-Abassa. He was said to have had 12 guns some days since at Tel-el-Kebir.

Railway and roads leading to wharves at Ismailia.

The railway from the landing place to the station is now in working order. As the roadway leading to this landing place is narrow for the very large amount of traffic it has to carry, it is proposed to construct another line from the station to the lock, where the Freshwater Canal enters Lake Timsah. All stores and supplies will then be disembarked at the lock, while the present wharf will be used only for men and horses.

✕ Reconnaissance towards Salahieh.

Reconnaissance made in direction of Salahieh under Major Ardagh, R.E., proceeded $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west, but found no trace of the enemy. Desert level, and somewhat soft for wheels.

Another reconnaissance was made in the same direction from Kassassin by the Native Cavalry, proceeding north for 8 miles. No trace of enemy seen.

Arrival of Colonel Buller, V.C., C.B., C.M.G.

Colonel Buller arrived from England to undertake the duties of Head of Intelligence Department, with rank of Colonel on the Staff.

2nd Sept.

Sick in Hospital.

Saturday, 2nd September 1882.

The number of sick in hospital has considerably increased during the last few days, and there are now nearly 500, including the wounded—the majority of cases are diarrhoea and slight sun strokes.

It was only natural to expect, that the heat of the last week, and the exposure and fatigue undergone by the troops, should have produced the inevitable result of sickness—but on the whole, the vast majority of cases are not likely to prove protracted—there are as yet only 21 cases of fever, mostly “continued.”

The building used as an hospital, is exceedingly well suited for its present use, the rooms are large and lofty, corridors and stairs wide, and ventilation perfect.

The system of sending all cases, which can be moved to sea in Transports returning to Cyprus or Malta, has been adopted.

Transport difficulties.

The chief difficulty with which the expedition has now to contend, is the want of Transport.

The railway, so far as the permanent way is concerned, is in good working order to the front, but only three locomotives have as yet arrived here, and none of these can be considered as thoroughly effective; one good engine from England would have done better work than the entire three.

Arrival of Lieut.-General and Highland Brigade under Sir A. Alison.

Lieut.-General Sir E. Hamley, Commanding the 2nd Division, arrived from Alexandria with the Highland Brigade under Sir A. Alison. It has been decided to keep this Brigade on board ship for the present.

Vessels arrived.

The following vessels arrived yesterday:—“Leechmere,” with railway plant, lands engines at Suez; “Inchmornish,” dhall and mules; “Avoca,” followers; “Naples,” 20th Punjab Light Infantry; “Recovery.”

A number of troops and mules were landed, also a quantity of Camp Equipment and Stores.

The following vessels arrived to-day:—“Courland,” Commissariat; “Adjutant,” Mounted Police; “Nepaul” and “France,” Highlanders; “Cambodia” and “Kerbela,” Field Telegraph Troop and followers.

Mules, transport carts, stores, ammunition, landed during the day, also some of the Military Police.

Rumours as to movements of Arabi Pasha.

Reports as to Arabi Pasha's movements and intentions are conflicting. It is said that he has placed Rubi Pasha, the Under Secretary of State for the Soudan, in command of a considerable body of Regular Troops and Bedouins at Mex, near Alexandria, with the object of keeping open the road to Siauh, or “Siva,” on the route to Tripoli. Siauh is an oasis in the desert, far inland, but under the Egyptian Government.

Visit of Commander-in-Chief to the front.

The Commander-in-Chief to-day proceeded to the front by canal and rail, and returned to the base by same means. Railway traffic still uncertain, owing to continued breaking down of engines.

Lieut. Gribble, 3rd Dragoon Guards, who was reported missing after the Cavalry attack near Kassassin, on the 28th, has not since been heard of.

Movements of Troops.

The following movements took place to-day :—

Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery; Head-Quarters, and 3 Sections 24th Company, Royal Engineers; 2 Sections A Troop; Detachment C Troop; and 3 Companies Royal Irish Regiment, marched from Tel-el-Mahuta to Mahsameh to relieve the West Kent Regiment, which proceeds to Kassassin. One Troop 13th Bengal Cavalry also proceeded from Mahsameh to Kassassin.

Cavalry reconnaissances have been made during the last three days from Mahsameh towards the enemy's position at Tel-el-Kebir.

Temperature.

Sunday, 3rd September 1882. 3rd Sept.

The mornings are decidedly cooler; for almost two hours after sunrise and two hours before sunset the temperature is pleasant; from 10 a.m. until 4 p.m. the heat is considerable, reaching its maximum about 3 p.m. There is generally a breeze in the afternoon, and the nights are cool and pleasant. In the desert the breeze usually blows stronger than in Ismailia. The sun is very hot, and the refraction from the ground is trying to the eyes; but, on the whole, the heat is scarcely so great as had been anticipated.

Railway transport difficulties.

Railway transport difficulties still continue. Early this morning a "column" at Nefiche Station (the means of supplying water to the engines) was carried away by a wagon running against it. A quantity of water was lost. Another "column" still remains at Nefiche. It is proposed to place tanks at Tel-el-Mahuta and Mahsameh. It is one thing to drive an engine along an English line, replete with all the appliances and resources of mechanical science, and another thing to organize a system of traffic, repair damaged permanent way, and carry on a railroad service with indifferent rolling stock. This latter is what the Royal Engineers have attempted to do; and it is not to be wondered at that their efforts have not hitherto been marked by success. Only one train reached the front to-day.

Arrival of Troopships.

Transports "Batavia," H.M.S. "Orontes," and Austrian steamer "Aurora," arrived. Landed Commissariat and Transport carts, Transport 2nd Division, Military Police, Ordnance Stores, Commissariat supplies, and Engineers' stores.

Stores sent to front.

Only 60,000 lbs. of stores were sent by train to-day; 25,000 lbs. by canal.

Arrival of Transports, &c.

Monday, 4th September 1882. 4th Sept.

H.M.S. "Malabar," with 700 men, drafts, arrived, and drafts partly landed.

Landed Battery transport and equipment, 8th and 12th Companies Commissariat and Transport carts.

Proposal to utilize mules along canal for towing boats.

Situation in front unchanged; four additional locomotives expected from Suez. Proposal put forward to utilize mules for canal transport, dividing mules into sections, at 6 or 7 miles intervals, to tow diabeahs drawing light draught of water. Camels have also been engaged to deliver supplies at the front.

Arrival of transport animals.

5th Sept.

Tuesday, 5th September 1882.

615 mules arrived in "Viking" from Smyrna; 85 animals detained by order of Turkish Government at that port.

Two engines are expected to arrive from Suez to-day.

Arrival of engines from Suez.

Two locomotives arrived.

Royal Irish Regiment from Mahuta to Kassassin. About 80 tons of supplies were to-day sent by rail to front, and half that quantity by canal.

Skirmish with enemy's Cavalry in front of Kassassin.

6th Sept.

Wednesday, 6th September 1882.

A considerable force of the enemy's Cavalry appeared in front of Kassassin at 9.15 a.m. to-day. They advanced from Tel-el-Kebir, on both sides of the canal, to within about 2,000 yards of our position. Our Cavalry, moving from camp in rear of Kassassin, attacked the enemy's left, and drove him back after a few minutes' skirmishing. Lieut. Holland, 15th Hussars, attached to the 19th Hussars, was wounded; other casualties unknown.

Orders issued for landing all troops now on board ships.

7th Sept.

Thursday, 7th September 1882.

Orders were this day issued for the landing of all troops now on board ship, and for the movement to the front of 2nd Division, Indian Contingent, and Corps troops.

Efforts being made to expedite Transport of supplies to front.

All efforts are being made to expedite the despatch of stores to the front.

The railway, to-day, performed good work, the engines, which have lately arrived, enabling double quantities of stores to be sent up.

Some officers arrived as representatives of Continental powers, and were attached to head-quarters.

Final arrangements for moving Troops to front.

8th Sept.

Friday, 8th September 1882.

Final arrangements for movement of troops to the front.

Reconnaissance of enemy's position in and around Tel-el-Kebir.

Redistribution of Force.

Redistribution of the Army-Corps ordered as under:—

FIRST DIVISION,

1st Brigade	..	{	2nd Grenadier Guards.
			2nd Coldstream Guards.
			1st Scots Guards.
			Naval Brigade.
2nd Brigade	..	{	2nd Royal Irish.
			1st Royal West Kent.
			Royal Marine Light Infantry.
			2nd York and Lancaster.
			1st Royal Irish Fusiliers.
Divisional Troops		{	19th Hussars (two squadrons).
			2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
			A Batt. 1st Brig. Royal Artillery.
			D Batt. 1st Brig. Royal Artillery.
			24th Company Royal Engineers.
			12th Company Commissariat and Transport Corps.
			½ No. 1 Bearer Company.
			No. 3 Field Hospital.

SECOND DIVISION.

3rd Brigade	..	{	1st Royal Highlanders. 1st Gordon ,, 1st Cameron ,, 2nd Highland Light Infantry.
Indian Contingent (attached)		{	7th Batt. 1st Brig. Northern Div., Royal Artillery (Mountain Battery). 1st Manchester. 1st Seaforth Highlanders. 7th Bengal Infantry. 20th Punjaub Infantry. 29th Beloochees. Medical Department, Ambulance, &c. Transport. Commissariat. R. E. Field Park. Ordnance Department.
Divisional Troops		{	19th Hussars (two squadrons). 3rd King's Royal Rifles. 1 Batt. 2nd Brig. Royal Artillery. N Batt. 2nd Brig. Royal Artillery. 26th Company Royal Engineers. 11th Company Commissariat and Transport Corps. $\frac{1}{2}$ No. 2 Bearer Company. Nos. 4 and 5 Field Hospitals. No. 2 Field Hospital (attached).

CAVALRY DIVISION.

1st Brigade	..	{	Household Cavalry (three squadrons). 4th Dragoon Guards. 7th Dragoon Guards. 17th Company Commissariat and Transport Corps (part of). $\frac{1}{2}$ No. 1 Bearer Company.
2nd Brigade	..	{	2nd Bengal Cavalry. 6th ,, ,, 13th Bengal Lancers.
Divisional Troops		{	N Batt. A Brig. Royal Horse Artillery, Mounted Infantry. Detachment Royal Engineers. 17th Company Commissariat and Transport Corps (part of). No. 6 Field Hospital.

CORPS TROOPS.

Corps Artillery	..	{	G Batt. B Brig. Royal Horse Artillery. H Batt. 1st Brig. Royal Artillery. C Batt. 3rd Brig. ,, ,, J Batt. 3rd Brig. ,, ,, F Batt. 1st Brig. ,, ,, Royal Marine Artillery. (ammunition column).
Siege Train	..	{	1st Battery 1st Brigade London Division, Royal Artillery. 5th Battery 1st Brigade Scottish Division, Royal Artillery. 6th Battery 1st Brigade Scottish Division, Royal Artillery.
Ordnance Store Department.			
Corps Engineers..		{	A (Pontoon) Troop. C (Telegraph) Troop. Field Park. 8th, 17th, and 18th Companies. Railway Staff. Queen's Own Sappers and Miners (A and I Companies).
Commissariat and Transport (8th, 15th, and Auxiliary Companies). $\frac{1}{2}$ No. 2 Bearer Company. Nos. 1, 7, and 8 Field Hospitals.			

Final move of Commander-in-Chief and Chief of Staff to front.

Saturday, 9th September 1882. 9th Sept.

The Commander-in-Chief, the Chief of the Staff, and the Head-Quarter Staff of the Army moved from Ismailia to the front at Kassassin, this day.

X Action at Kassassin on 9th September.

The report of an action taking place in front of the latter position had reached Ismailia at 8 a.m., and the sound of firing could be heard from that time until 9.15 a.m., at which hour the train carrying the General Commanding in Chief left Ismailia. At 11 o'clock Kassassin was reached, but by

this time the troops engaged were three miles in front, and the enemy was withdrawing rapidly into his lines at Tel-el-Kebir.

The Commander-in-Chief at once proceeded to the front, but the action was over, and only a shot fired at intervals from the large earth works that showed against the sky line to the west, indicated the presence of the enemy.

What had occurred was this; shortly after daybreak the outlying Cavalry picquets had reported the movement of Cavalry and Infantry from the west and north-west. About an hour later a general advance of the enemy was reported, and at 7.15 a.m. our first gun opened, directing its fire on a railway train which was seen about 4,000 yards distant, bringing up the enemy's troops from the east.

From this time the enemy advanced with considerable rapidity along the ridges of desert lying north of the Freshwater Canal, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from our position, which he shelled with considerable precision for nearly an hour.

He endeavoured at the same time to overlap our right, and he also threw forward troops along the south of the Canal to our left, in and beyond the Wady as far as the sand hills which mark the division between cultivation and desert upon that side.

To meet the attack Major-General Graham, acting under the orders of Lieut.-General Willis, had placed his Infantry in fighting line facing west and north-west, his left on the canal; his right, slightly refused, occupying the rise of ground north of the canal, from which it was about 1,000 yards distant.

The Royal Marine Light Infantry held the right of the first line, the King's Royal Rifles were on the left; on the right of the Infantry the Artillery moved forward, taking up successive positions against the enemy's batteries and lines of Infantry.

In this order a general advance was made towards the north-west for a distance of over three miles.

Everywhere the enemy was pushed back from his encircling position, and by 10.30 a.m. our troops were well in sight of Tel-el-Kebir.

Meantime the 1st Brigade, Cavalry, moving from camp so as to fall upon the left flank of the enemy's line advancing from Tel-el-Kebir, had fallen in with a portion of his force which had moved independently from Salahieh; a short action had here ensued, resulting in the total defeat of the enemy's Salahieh column, with the loss of a gun, limber and team, and of one standard.

The action was now over—four guns had altogether fallen into our hands—while the ridges lying north-west of our position, and midway between it and Tel-el-Kebir, bore many traces of the accuracy of our Artillery fire.

Before noon the troops were ordered back to camp from their advanced positions, and the dropping fire which the enemy had maintained from his earth-works wholly ceased; our loss was—

Casualties—

Corps.	Killed.		Wounded.		Horses.		
	Offi- cers.	Men.	Offi- cers.	Men.	Killed.	Wounded.	
G Batt. B Brig., R.H.A...	1	..	1	Mule.
2nd Bengal Cavalry	2	..	..
13th Lancers	1	..	1	1	3	
N Batt. A Brig., R.H.A.	2	..	..
2nd Royal Irish Regiment	2	..	..
Royal Marine Light Infantry	25	..	..
2nd York and Lancaster Regt...	6	..	..
Staff, R.A.	1	..	
A Batt. 1st Brig., R.A.	3	2	3	
D Batt. 1st Brig., R.A.	5	1	3	
3rd King's Royal Rifles	2	..	28	..	..
Staff	1	..	..
Royal Navy	1	..	..
	..	3	2	75	5	10	

Origin of enemy's attack.

Information obtained by the Intelligence Department leads to the belief that the enemy's attack had its origin in reports circulated by the Bedouins of their having interrupted our communications; these reports appeared to derive some confirmation from the capture of a few head of Commissariat cattle, which the Arabs had effected a day or two previous to the 9th.

Movements.

On the afternoon of to-day Lieut.-General Sir E. Hamley and the Staff of the 2nd Division, as well as the Highland Brigade under Sir A. Alison, marched from Ismailia to El-Magfar *en route* to join the Army at the front.

The Brigade of Guards, under H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, marched from Tel-el-Mahuta to Kassassin, a toilsome and fatiguing march, owing to heat and sand.

Concentration of Force at Kassassin.

Sunday, 10th September 1882. 10th Sept.

The entire Army-Corps, with the exception of the Alexandria Garrison (the 4th Brigade, under Sir E. Wood), is now being rapidly concentrated at Kassassin preparatory to a general attack being made upon the lines at Tel-el-Kebir.

Position of enemy at Tel-el-Kebir.

The position which the enemy has taken up at this place is a strong one. It consists, so far as it has yet been observed, of a line of intrenchments enclosing redoubts, many of which are armed with heavy guns.

This line which faces almost due east, extends for about four miles from the canal north into the desert. It has a good command in front, the desert being here nearly level.

Great heat.

To-day the heat was great, the thermometer showing 96 and 97 degrees Fahrenheit in the tents. Flies abound in almost incredible numbers, and the smells around the camp are very offensive. The general health of the troops is nevertheless good.

Arrangements made for attack.

Monday, 11th September 1882. 11th Sept.

To-day has been spent in arranging the plan of attack on the enemy's position.

The General Commanding in Chief inspected at daylight the ground in front of the works.

Arrival of Highland Brigade and Indian Contingent at Kassassin.

Lieut.-General Sir E. Hamley, Sir A. Alison, and the Highland Brigade, reached Kassassin.

The Indian Contingent, under Sir H. Macpherson, also arrived.

Arrival of the last Corps details.

Tuesday, 12th September 1882. 12th Sept.

All corps' details reached the front this morning. Final dispositions were made for the attack, and confidential orders were issued to General Officers Commanding.

The force assembled on evening of 12th for the storming of the fortified position held by the enemy at Tel-el-Kebir is as under :

*Force available for storming of enemy's position.**Highland Brigade.*

1st Cameron Highlanders.
2nd Highland Light Infantry.
1st Royal Highlanders.
1st Gordon Highlanders.

2nd Brigade.

2nd Royal Irish.
1st Royal Irish Fusiliers.
Royal Marine Light Infantry.
2nd York and Lancaster.

4th Brigade.

2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps.

1st or Guards Brigade.

2nd Grenadier Guards.
2nd Coldstream Guards.
1st Scots Guards.

*Naval Brigade.**Royal Artillery.*

A Batt. 1st Brig., D Batt. 1st Brig., H Batt. 1st Brig., I Batt. 2nd Brig., N Batt. 2nd Brig.,
C Batt. 3rd Brig., J. Batt. 3rd Brig.—42 Guns.
N Batt. A Brig., and G Batt. B Brig., Royal Horse Artillery.

*Marine Artillery.**Cavalry.*

Household Cavalry.
4th Dragoon Guards.
7th " "
19th Hussars (1 squadron).
2nd Bengal Cavalry.
6th Bengal Cavalry.
13th Bengal Lancers.
Mounted Infantry.

(F Batt. 1st Brig. Royal Artillery) Reserve Ammunition Column.
1st Company West Kent Regiment.

Indian Division.

1st Seaforth Highlanders.
7th Bengal Native Infantry.
20th Punjaub Native Infantry.
29th Beloochees Native Infantry.

(7th Batt. 1st Brig. Northern Division, Royal Artillery) Mountain Battery.

Total strength—Cavalry, 125 Officers, 2,660 Non-commissioned Officers and men.
Infantry, 422 " 11,702 " "
Artillery, 87 " 2,405 " "
Guns 61. Gatlings, 6.

Orders issued for march, bivouac, and assault.

The following orders for the march, bivouac, and assault were issued :—

Head Quarters,

Kassassin, 12th September 1882.

12th Sept.

The Army-Corps will be prepared to march this evening at 5 p.m.

The men's valises and blankets, and the officer's light baggage will be carried to the nearest point of the railway, opposite the encampment of each corps and battalion where they will be stacked alongside the line.

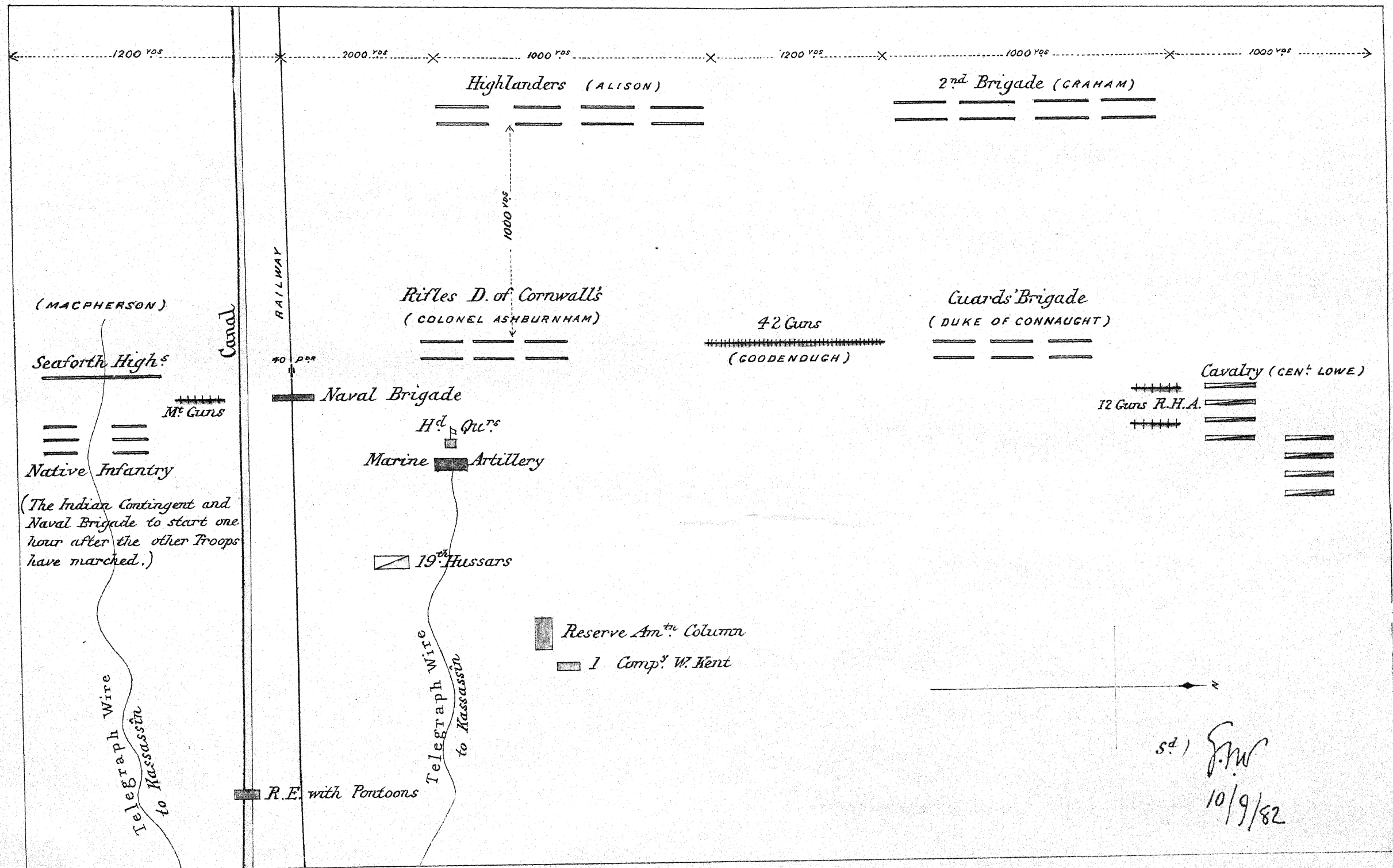
At 6.15 p.m., but not before that hour, the tents will be struck, packed, and deposited alongside the valises.

One non-commissioned officer and two men of each corps and battalion will remain with the tents and valises.

After depositing the tents the men will not return to their camp, but will be formed up by brigades and marched to the ground where they will bivouac.

SKETCH OF
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will remain with the tents and vauses.

After depositing the tents the men will not return to their camp, but will be formed up by brigades and marched to the ground where they will bivouac.

After sunset no bugles will be sounded until after broad daylight to-morrow.

The present camp will be left in charge of one Troop 19th Hussars (to be detailed by the General Officer Commanding 2nd Division), the head-quarters and remainder of the 1st West Kent Regiment, except 50 men, the 24th and 25th Companies, Royal Engineers, and all details of corps troops.

These troops will be under the command of Brigadier-General Nugent, C.R.E., their tents need not be struck this evening.

Each soldier will carry 100 rounds of ammunition, all that remains of to-day's rations, and to-morrow's full rations (excepting meat), water bottles will be filled with cold tea, if practicable.

The Regimental Transport will be packed with cooking utensils, two full day's rations, one day's fuel, butchery, and signalling implements, and as many blankets and greatcoats as can be carried without overloading.

The transport will be brigaded at daylight and follow the Army, keeping along the north side of the railway.

Water carts and stretchers will accompany battalions when they march out of camp this evening.

Thirty rounds of ammunition per man carried by the baggage animals will press on at daylight after being brigaded, and will not remain with the rest of the Regimental Transport.

The Mounted Infantry will carry 70 rounds per man, and must arrange for the carriage of another 70 rounds on pack animals.

The Naval Brigade, the Indian Contingent, the Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineers will conform to the above instructions so far as they are applicable and practicable.

The following alterations will be made to-morrow in the printed "re-distribution" of troops.

- (a.) The Naval Brigade will be detached from the 1st Brigade and will keep with the 40-pr. gun.
- (b.) The 1st Royal West Kent Regiment will guard the camp, except 50 men, who will be the escort to the ammunition column. The Officer Commanding this party will report to and receive orders from Major Hebbert, F Batt. 1st Brig. Royal Artillery, ammunition column.
- (c.) The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry and the 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps will form the 4th Brigade under Colonel Ashburnham, King's Royal Rifle Corps, and will belong to the 2nd Division.
- (d.) A Batt. 1st Brig., D Batt. 1st Brig., I Batt. 2nd Brig., N Batt. 2nd Brig., H Batt. 1st Brig., C Batt. 3rd Brig., and J Batt. 3rd Brig. Royal Artillery will form an Artillery Brigade under the General Officer Commanding Royal Artillery.
- (e.) G Batt. B Brig. and N Batt. A Brig. Royal Horse Artillery will be attached to the Cavalry Division.

2. The positions which the troops will take up for bivouacing have been pointed out to Generals Commanding.

Distances will be taken from the 4th Brigade, and the point d'appui will be the left of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, which will rest on Ninth Hill where the Artillery picquet is now posted; this point is 1,000 yards north of the railway.

3. The present outposts, excepting those at Ninth Hill, may be withdrawn, and from sunset this evening all orders and arrangements for the protection of the camp will be made under the direction of the General Commanding the lines of communication.

Plan of Attack.

The attached rough plan of attack was distributed to General Officers Commanding Divisions and Brigades.

The Troops strike camp at Kassassin—They reach their bivouac.

13th Sept.

Wednesday, 13th September 1882.

Shortly after dark last evening the troops, having struck their tents and piled valises along the line of railway, moved to the positions assigned them, in the accompanying plan, on the desert ridges lying north-west of the camp at Kassassin. An hour before midnight the entire force was lying silently upon arms, waiting the order to advance on Tel-el-Kebir.

Description of the night.

The night was darker than usual, there was no moon, and at times passing clouds partially obscured the stars; a light breeze blew from the west-north-west. Excepting the occasional neighing of a horse, all was silent in the desert.

The order to advance given.

At 1.30 a.m. the order was given to each brigade to advance due west. A muffled stirring of feet over the sand was audible for a few minutes, and then, unless in the immediate vicinity of regiments, all was again silent.

The first advance.

For two hours the advance was continued due west. As stars, which had given points to march on, became hidden by the horizon, other stars, still visible, had been taken as guiding points, and thus a very accurate leading had been obtained, so that by 4 o'clock the various brigades and corps had traversed about four miles of desert with remarkable precision. Another half hour passed. Behind, in the east, the first glow of day was beginning to show; to the west the horizon lay in the same vague duskiess that had wrapt the desert throughout the night.

The Commander-in-Chief Halts.

At 4.30 a.m. the Commander-in-Chief dismounted and awaited the opening of the assault.

Fire opened.

At three minutes before 5 o'clock the deep silence hitherto prevailing was broken by a few rifle shots on the right front, and, almost immediately after, the continuous crackle of independent firing, mixed with the roar of Artillery along the entire front of the enemy's position, announced that our fighting line had become visible to the enemy.

Short narrative of general operations.

For about 20 minutes the roll of rifle fire was incessant, and, as the day broke into fuller light, the fire of the enemy's guns grew into greater volume, as our supports and reserves became visible against the light horizon of the east.

But by this time the assault upon the lines had been practically decided.

The Highland Brigade.

At 5 o'clock the Highland Brigade had struck full upon the main works, held by the enemy, and a very few minutes had sufficed to place those works, and the line of entrenchments upon both sides of them, in our possession.

The 2nd Brigade.

The 2nd Brigade had struck the line of intrenchments somewhat later, but its success was also soon assured, both lines swept across the earth-works, bayoneting the Egyptians lining them, and continued their advance, without a moments hesitation, well into the enemy's position.

Artillery.

As the increasing light enabled objects to be distinctly seen, our guns came into action against the enemy's redoubts, several batteries soon succeeded in passing the entrenchments and pressed on with the advancing infantry to the crest of the ridge 3,000 yards behind the enemy's line and overlooking the lower ground through which the railway and canal pass, close to the village of Tel-el-Kebir. Beyond this ridge lay the camp and depôt of the enemy, here he had congregated supplies of all kinds, and here, too, his trains were drawn up on the railway already crowded with fugitives; the camp and station were soon in our possession. No attempt at organized resistance was made by the enemy in the valley or on the line of the canal, the stream of retreat, set in motion at the intrenchments within a few moments after the first gun, rolled with an ever-increasing rapidity towards the west, and it was only when the canal bridge at Tel-el-Kebir was reached that the victorious infantry halted in their rapid pursuit.

The Cavalry.

While these events had been proceeding in the centre of the enemy's line, the Cavalry had pressed forward on our right, and sweeping in a wide curve to the west, had completed the demoralization of the fugitives.

The Detached Redoubt.

Almost in the centre of the enemy's line, and on the left of our advance, one detached redoubt continued for some time to offer resistance. It had maintained a steady fire upon the group composing the Head-Quarter Staff and escort, as soon as daylight rendered visible the desert in front of the earth-works; and after the General Commanding had passed into the line of intrenchments, it had continued to fire against the Field Telegraph and any other troops visible to the front and left of the work, and the Artillery in the centre. To silence the fire of this redoubt, two batteries came into action, facing nearly east (they had already passed the line of works). The redoubt maintained its fire for some little time, but the explosion of its magazine put a stop to further resistance, and within 40 minutes after the first shot had been fired, the whole line of works, from the canal towards El-Karain, was completely silent.

Fuller narrative of Operations.

It will now be necessary to describe in fuller detail the separate operations undertaken by brigades and corps during that short interval of 25 minutes, which held within it the culmination of all the efforts of the preceding 25 days.

Operations of 2nd Brigade (Infantry), 1st Division, Lieut.-General Willis, C.B., Commanding.

The 2nd Brigade, 1st Division (Major-General Graham, V.C., C.B.), 2,500 strong, which had taken its detached position on the right of the first or fighting line, at 9 p.m. on the 12th, advanced from its bivouac at 1.30 a.m. on 13th, in line of half-battalion columns at deploying intervals.

It had orders to march due west, and to assault the left of the enemy's intrenchments at or before daybreak.

Owing to the difficulty experienced in accurately leading, in the dark, a line of columns at deploying intervals, that order of movement was changed; line was formed at about 3 a.m., and the advance continued in the new formation. It was found, however, that it was impossible to preserve in line the direction of the advance, and to maintain a rate of march which would bring the Brigade to the enemy's works before daylight; many halts had to be made for the purpose of correcting touch and dressing, lost in the darkness, and through the unevenness of the desert; and at 4 a.m. the order of advance was again changed to "fours" from the right of companies. Each company leader now marched upon the same star, and for another hour the Brigade moved forward with accelerated speed, and with a correctness of direction which, considering that its flanks were completely *en l'air*, was characterized by remarkable precision.

But the delays of the earlier night could not be wholly rectified in the last hour of remaining darkness, and a broad flash of light shooting straight from the horizon towards the zenith, heralding the near approach of sunrise, had already made its appearance over the eastern rim of the desert while yet the Brigade was distant fully half a mile from the enemy's works. With a rapidly lightening background to throw into prominence the advancing columns of companies, it would have been impossible that the enemy should not have become early aware of the impending attack of the 2nd Brigade, even had not the assault of the Highland Brigade developed itself further to the south at this moment. A long line of rifle fire suddenly breaking out from intrenchments lying still in the obscurity of the western horizon, and the rapid flashes of artillery from the redoubts made manifest that all chance of affecting the surprise of the enemy's position on his left was gone.

Line to the front from fours was at once formed by the Brigade, and the advance was continued across the zone of fire in silence, and with steadiness, straight upon the earthworks, whose direction, previously indicated by stars, was now marked along its entire front by continuous jets of fire, and by the broader flashes of cannon flame.

The 2nd Battalion of the Royal Irish held the right of the line, next came the 2nd Battalion of the York and Lancaster Regiment, then the 1st Battalion of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, while on the left of all marched the Royal Marine Light Infantry.

At a distance of 600 yards from the works, the fire of the enemy having become very heavy, and its effect, making itself rapidly more apparent, the advance in line was changed to attack formation, and the assault pushed home to the works. The light had now much increased, but the heavy fire maintained by the enemy had covered the ground in front of his lines with a dense cloud of rifle smoke, which drifting slowly before the light westerly breeze, had hidden the advancing lines of the 2nd Brigade, and enabled them to reach the edge of the trenches with a loss, small, when compared to the volume and rapidity of the fire directed against them. In front of the left of the Royal Irish, and the right of the York and Lancaster Regiment, was a redoubt, armed with 5 guns, and encircled by a shelter trench, permitting an unbroken line of rifle fire to surround the front of the work.

The 18th Royal Irish and the York and Lancaster Regiments emulated each other in the impetuosity of their assault of this redoubt, and of the trenches on either side of it. With loud cheers, the 18th crossed the trench and swarmed over the parapet. In the dense smoke and confusion of the assault, it was difficult to determine the exact part taken by each Regiment at the final moment of the attack, but this is certain, that a Staff Officer, who had entered the enemy's lines on the left of the Highland Brigade, looking to his right, saw at a distance of two redoubts, red-coated men in possession of the enemy's works.

These red-coated soldiers were the men of the 18th Royal Irish on the extreme right of the 2nd Brigade. The General Officer commanding the Brigade, speaks in his report of the advance of the three battalions over the parapet having taken place "nearly simultaneously," and there can be no doubt, that although the battalion on the extreme right (the Royal Irish) appeared to have been the first to gain the intrenchments, the rest of the Brigade was in possession of the works along 1,000 yards of front, within four minutes from the time the first man had passed the parapet.

The casualties of the 2nd Brigade, are as under:—

	Killed.		Wounded.		
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
2nd Royal Irish	1	1	2	17	3 missing.*
1st Royal Irish Fusiliers .. ..	..	2	..	34
York and Lancaster .. ..	..	..	..	12
Royal Marine Light Infantry ..	2	3	1	53	
	3	6	3	116	

Operations of 3rd Infantry Brigade. 2nd Division, Lieut.-General Sir E. Hamley, Commanding.

Operations of the 3rd or Highland Brigade, under Sir A. Alison.

This Brigade, as has been previously stated, formed the left of the central attacking line. Its position in bivouac, between 9.30 p.m. and 1.30 a.m., was on the undulating surface of the desert, 2,000 yards north of the canal, an interval of 1,200 yards separated its right flank from the left of the 2nd Brigade, and another space of 1,000 yards intervened between its rear and the front of the two regiments forming temporarily the 4th Brigade, the 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry and the 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps.

The objective point of the 3rd Brigade was to be the large central redoubt, No. 6, and a work still further to the south of it, which was in reality a detached battery, standing 800 yards in front of the line of intrenchments. This latter work had appeared, when examined during the reconnaissance of the preceding days, to be one of the most formidable redoubts in the line of earthworks; being in nearer perspective than the batteries in the main line of works, its features had presented to the eye larger proportions than the others, and it had naturally been assumed to be the key of the enemy's position. This redoubt lay about five miles due west of the bivouac of the Highland Brigade.

The ground across which the Brigade had to pass, between its bivouac and point of attack, was the most uneven in this portion of the desert.

The line of advance led nearly along the northern edge of the crest which marks the change from the sand and gravel ridges of the higher desert to the lower level of the Wady.

The right of the brigade was held by the 1st Bn. Royal Highlanders (Black Watch), next came the 1st Bn. Gordon Highlanders. In the left centre marched the 1st Bn. Cameron Highlanders, and the left was held by the 2nd Bn. Highland Light Infantry.

These four battalions gave a total force of 2,800 of all ranks.

Early in the march, line to the front had been formed, and, as the long wave of men moved westward across continued undulations, it was no easy task to preserve continuity and direction along 1,000 yards of front.

It was about half-past three o'clock when an alarm of Bedouins in front caused the order to halt to be given by Major-General Alison. The command, necessarily given in a low tone, was audible only to the right and left centre battalions, which were in closer proximity to their commander than the regiments on the flanks.

These centre battalions at once halted, while the two outer regiments, continuing to advance and endeavouring at the same time to retain an inward touch, began to perform involuntarily a wheel to right and left, until the order to halt, repeated outwards from the centre, at length reached them.

Thus, by the time that the advance of the entire brigade had been arrested, the line had assumed a crescent formation. This inward curve was unnoticed in the darkness, and the word to again advance was given under the impression that the front of the brigade was still unchanged. The march was now resumed, but each portion of the line, moving to its particular front, found itself rapidly contracting the semicircle and confronting its opposite battalion. The brigade was again halted, the original line reformed, and the advance resumed.

As the night wore on, the sky, which earlier had been clear, became partly overcast with cloud, and the task of leading the line due west was rendered still more difficult by the partial obscuration of stars, which were about to set. It, therefore, became frequently necessary for those upon whom had devolved the duty of guides to glance to their right in order to correct by the Pole Star the course they were pursuing. The result to be expected from leading under such conditions actually occurred.

There was a gradual but marked "drift" of the brigade to the right—i.e., the north.

That this drift was more apparent in the 3rd Brigade than in the 2nd was probably owing to the fact already alluded to—viz., the northward incline of the desert from the crest of the ridge bordering upon the Wady depression—an incline the general direction of which was almost identical with the line of advance of the Highland Brigade.

It was just 4.15 o'clock a.m. when the Commander-in-Chief, who was himself leading the advance of the Staff, noticed some hundred yards on his right a dark line extending across the desert parallel to the line of march. A Staff Officer, despatched to find out what this body of men was, returned with the information that it was the Highland Brigade, which had been temporarily halted to recover direction and dressing preparatory to a final advance upon the works. It was then clear that either the Highland Brigade had taken ground to its right or the advance of the Head-Quarter Staff had been directed too much to the left. Daylight could alone show on whose side lay the error.

The Highland Brigade continued its forward movement, and the Commander-in-Chief, feeling certain that he was in near proximity to the works, dismounted to await the development of the attack. It was then about 30 minutes past four o'clock.

Whatever had been the cause of the slight tendency to drift to the right, which the 3rd Brigade had shown, that tendency was continued during the last hours of darkness, for, as the now rapidly increasing dawn made visible surrounding objects, the detached redoubt was seen about 800 yards west of the spot on which the Commander-in-Chief had taken his post, and the continuous roll of musketry, which, shortly before 5 o'clock, had broken out along the enemy's line, was sounding well to the right front of the General's position.

But the error of leading, if such it was, had been productive of much good. It has already been stated that the redoubt was supposed to be situated in the main line of works, while, in reality, there was an interval of fully 800 yards between it and that line.

Had the Highland Brigade struck, in its night march, upon a battery lying in advance of the main entrenchments, there can scarcely be a doubt that the enemy would have had earlier warning of its approach, and that the alarm given half a mile in advance must have enabled him to considerably strengthen his main line, even if the detached redoubt had only proved an obstacle to be quickly overcome in the onward sweep of the Brigade.

But the nature of the detached redoubt could scarcely permit the supposition that the Highland Brigade would have swept across it without experiencing considerable alteration of formation and delay. It mounted seven guns, and it was held by a resolute body of men, a fact sufficiently attested by the resistance afterwards made when all opposition in the rearward works had wholly ceased.

Taking these facts into account it is impossible to regard the "drift" of the Highland Brigade to the right during the night march in any other light than as a fortunate occurrence.

It is now impossible to ascertain the exact distance which lay between the left of the Highland Light Infantry and the north end of the redoubt at about a quarter before 5 o'clock, when the Brigade was approaching the enemy's line—but the interval could not have been great—whatever was that distance it sufficed to allow the Brigade to pass on unperceived, to its more important work of assaulting the main position, and thus enabled it to fall with the full strength of an unbroken front emerging suddenly and swiftly out of profound darkness, upon the Egyptian lines.

The effect of this assault has already been briefly described.

The long wave of men passed over the trench and parapet, crossed the space between the front line of works and the line running obliquely towards it from the south, and, clearing these lines and the ground between them, passed on across the ridge to the enemy's camp near the canal bridge at Tel-el-Kebir, where the last semblance of resistance wholly ceased.

But although the central wave of the assaulting line appeared to sweep in an unbroken torrent from the intrenchments to the canal, there were nevertheless many breaks, and even some backward eddies, in the onward current of the entire brigade.

The portion of entrenchments upon which the brigade had fallen was contained between the redoubts Nos. 5 and 7 in the accompanying plan, but did not extend as far south as No. 5.

Behind this portion of the outer main line ran two inner lines of retrenchments both of which were partly armed with guns.

These two inner lines faced towards the north-west and were consequently meant to oppose any turning movement directed against the left of the front line.

They approached this front line at their northern ends, the termination of

the outer, or most western line of the two being about 400 yards distant from the main entrenchment, and the second, or inner line, ending within a few yards of it.

From these points the outer line extended about two miles towards the south-west following the crest of a gradually undulating ridge, which terminated above the railway station at Tel-el-Kebir, the inner line ended less than half-way along the same ridge, and was by no means of the same character, in strength or armament, as the outer one.

The 3rd Brigade, as has been already stated, having passed in the dark the left of the detached redoubt reached the front of the main line of entrenchments exactly at dawn. While yet 300 yards distant a few rifle shots came from the enemy's sentries followed a little later by a far extending volley which for the first time revealed to the assaulting line the object it had so long and so patiently striven to reach.

The "advance" was now sounded, and the line obedient to one impulse, rushed forward upon the ramparts with ringing cheers.

The ditch crossed, not without much difficulty in many places, and the ramparts won, the brigade for the first time opened fire upon the enemy now beginning to be dimly seen through the uncertain light of dawn. For a few moments there ensued the confused struggle of an assault, the fight of detached groups of men acting on the impulse of the moment, the individual effort of many in whose minds action has for the moment completely superseded thought, or combination, then the forward pressure began to mould the lines of battle into more definite form, and to impress upon the central mass of combatants the shape of victory to our arms. But while thus the centre of our line continued to press forward in wedge formation, into the enemy's position, the flank battalions were still held at the outer line of works by the redoubts with which they had both found themselves confronted at the first moment of the attack.

The Black Watch had been assailed by a severe flank fire from the redoubt on its right, which it was necessary to silence, before a forward movement in support of the centre could be made. A party led by Lieut. Harvey formed to the right and carried the work by storm. Relieved of the pressure on its right flank, the battalion had still to face a heavy fire directed upon it by bodies of the enemy which still retained formation on the right of the central force of the brigade, which by this time was 400 yards in front. On the left of the brigade the Highland Light Infantry had also encountered a vigorous resistance at the hands of the defenders of the redoubt which here opposed their progress. At no part of the line of works had the enemy raised such obstacles against attack, as at this particular point.

A ditch 12 feet deep, with steep scarp and counterscarp, surrounded the front of the work, forbidding all attempt to enter on that side, and from the parapet above the defenders fired volleys, so well directed on the assailants, that ere the line had reached the outer ditch, 5 officers and 60 men had fallen.

Collecting to both flanks where the ditch was shallower, the Highland Light Infantry again attempted to scale the work, but the resistance experienced was so obstinate and the nature of the redoubt so strong, that it was many minutes before an impression could be made by the assailants. Reinforced at last by the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, and by some of the King's Royal Rifles, who came up on both flanks at the double, the Highland Light Infantry finally stormed the redoubt, and ended a conflict, which in the words of the General Commanding the Division, had been of a very severe and often doubtful nature.

Meanwhile the two centre battalions, Gordon and Cameron Highlanders, had not waited for the conclusion of the contest between the flank battalions and the redoubts to continue their forward movement through the enemy's position. Following both sides of the inner lines of works, portions of these battalions kept continually pressing the enemy back along the line of earth-works in the direction of his camp near the railway station at Tel-el-Kebir. When they had reached about 600 yards within the works, a battery of Artillery (N Batt. 2nd Brig., Royal Artillery), galloped up on the right of their advance, and opened fired with case shot, raking the ditch of the entrenchment, and causing great loss to the Egyptians, who had sought shelter within it.

Continuing to advance along both sides of this line of works, the centre battalions and the artillery soon reached the high ground, beneath which lay the enemy's camp and the railway station. Organized resistance had ceased for some time, nothing could be seen, save scattered and utterly disorganized

groups of men in retreat, either along the canal or across the Wady, in the direction of the southern desert.

The shell fire of the Artillery from this ridge, directed against the trains at the station 600 yards distant, completed the rout of the fugitives, and put to flight a body of Cavalry, which appeared to meditate a charge in the neighbourhood of the station.

The central battalions by this time had begun to feel the protracted exertion they had undergone during so many hours, but the General Commanding the Division seeing the camp beneath and the station and canal bridge so near at hand, rightly determined to continue the advance, in order to secure these important points.

The men cheerfully responded to his call for another effort, and descending the slope and passing through the enemy's camp, a halt was made finally, on the north bank of the canal at the bridge of Tel-el-Kebir. It was now 6.15 a.m.*

Operations of Artillery.

A Batt., 1st Brig.; D Batt., 1st Brig.; I Batt., 2nd Brig.; N Batt., 2nd Brig.; H Batt., 1st Brig.; C Batt., 3rd Brig.; J Batt., 3rd Brig.—Total: 42 guns, 16 pounders and 13 pounders.

As the Artillery centre was that which played the next most important part in the actual attack upon the enemy's positions, we will now consider its action more in detail.

The line of 42 guns had advanced from the bivouac ground, keeping its direction and alignment with great regularity. Its proximity to the entrenchments was first made apparent to it by the line of fire, which the enemy opened upon the Highland Brigade, at a few minutes before 5 o'clock, and it then became evident from the position of the fire, that more than half of the original front of the line of guns, was covered by the left Infantry attack. The drift to the right already alluded to in this narrative, had in fact, caused the right of the 3rd Brigade to overlap the left of the guns by about 500 or 600 yards.

The line of guns now halted to await a further development of the Infantry attack. The light beginning to increase in the east, the drivers were dismounted, as it was thought that the guns might be visible to the enemy against the sky line.

After a short pause an advance was again made, and the line approaching nearer to the works, found that the shell fire of the enemy passed harmlessly overhead.

The Infantry fire was still going on, on the left front, but the flashes of fire appeared to be directed westward, instead of toward the east, and the fire of the enemy's Artillery had ceased.

The line of guns now broke into an advance, in echelon of Brigade Divisions from the centre, at the trot, and just as daylight was sufficiently advanced to render visible surrounding objects, the leading battery reached the enemy's lines immediately, on the left of his central work; N Batt., 2nd Brig., under Lieutenant Colonel Brancker, the central battery in line during the advance, and now leading, was the first to enter the lines. As the parapet had not been broken down at this point of entry, the shock of the descending gun caused the spokes of one wheel to fly to pieces. Spades were quickly set to work on the ditch and parapet, and the way opened for the guns and batteries following in rear.

From this point of entry the batteries quickly opened out to the right and left fronts; N Batt., 2nd Brig., as has already been recorded, acting on the right of the central battalions of the Highland Brigade, and continuing to advance at short intervals until the summit of the ridge commanding Tel-el-Kebir camp and station was reached, where it opened fire with shell on the trains just moving from the railway station towards the west.

Two trains effected their escape, as the range was not at first easily obtained, a truck with ammunition was, however, exploded in the last train as it quitted the station.

By this time the 1st Brigade of Cavalry had appeared in sight, on the right of the station, approaching from the north, the battery then was ordered to cease fire.

* The Commander-in-Chief reached the canal bridge of Tel-el-Kebir almost as the leading files of the Gordon and Cameron Highlanders gained that point. On the short causeway leading to the drawbridge he dismounted, and there dictated the orders for pursuit by the Cavalry and Indian Divisions.

The other batteries had upon entering the works opened fire towards the north-west upon a scattered and disorganized mass of fugitives retreating across the open plain from the entrenchments and redoubts which formed the left of the enemy's position. Lieut.-Colonel Schreiber's Division of 16-pounders, D Batt. 1st Brig. and A Batt. 1st Brig. had fired several rounds of case and shrapnel from outside the works, with great effect, directing this fire against the enemy's troops who were behind the line of entrenchments from the centre redoubt No. 7, northwards. When the attack of the 2nd Brigade had further developed itself, the fire of these two batteries ceased, and they followed the other five batteries which had already entered the line of entrenchments.

As they were beginning to pass the ditch, an order reached them from the Chief of the Staff, to silence the fire of the detached redoubt on the right front of the enemy's position, the garrison of which, not only maintained their ground, but continued to fire to the front and left of the redoubt, at any bodies of troops visible.

Lieut.-Colonel Schreiber took his guns again outside the works, and following a slight fold in the ground, reached a spot about 700 yards on the left rear of the redoubt, which took it completely in reverse.

After a few shots the magazine exploded, and the garrison beat a hasty retreat in the direction of the canal. Thus, this redoubt, which was half-a-mile in advance of every other work, was only taken when resistance had entirely ceased over the whole area of the battle-field.

Operations of Cavalry Division.

We have next to review the operations of the Cavalry Division under Major-General Drury-Lowe.

The Cavalry Division, under command of Major-General Drury-Lowe, numbering a total of about 3,000 sabres, moving from bivouac at 1.30 a.m. on the right, and slightly in rear of the 1st Infantry Brigade, found itself at break of day nearly two miles from the extreme left of the enemy's entrenchments.

The two batteries of Horse Artillery, G Batt. B Brig. and N Batt. A Brig., were pushed forward at once in support of the 2nd Infantry Brigade, which was already engaged in the assault upon No. 8 Redoubt and the lines on either side of that work. Both batteries were soon in action, close in front of the curtain between Redoubts 8 and 9, where the ditch had been but partially made, and where the low parapet beyond it gave an uninterrupted range across the wide and level plain that lay behind that portion of the position; across this level stretch of desert, many scattered groups of fugitives were already streaming back before the pressure of the 2nd Brigade.

By this time the entire line of the 2nd Infantry Brigade had crossed the parapet, and established itself fully within the works, and there only remained for the Cavalry Division, the work of pursuit.

The 2nd Cavalry Brigade under Brigadier-General Wilkinson, moving round the left redoubt, charged across the level plain beyond, and soon changed the retreat of the enemy into a rout, arms and ammunition, everything that could impede flight, were flung aside by the enemy, and the Cavalry passed on through crowds of fugitives, sparing all those who threw down their arms.

Wheeling to the left, from a point about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the entrenchments, the 2nd Cavalry Brigade reached the end of the plateau bordering the valley of the canal, and railway on the north side.

From this spot four trains were visible making their way from the station at Tel-el-Kebir towards Zagazig.

The Second Brigade, descending from the plateau, engaged in a running fight with these trains, and succeeded, after some miles of skirmishing, in stopping the rearmost locomotive, but the three leading trains got safely away.

The capture of this fourth train was effected at 6.10 a.m., near Kislak. From this place the pursuit was continued across the Zagazig branch of the Freshwater Canal towards Belbeis. Before crossing the canal at El-Abassa, the 2nd Brigade was joined by the 4th Dragoon Guards and the Mounted Infantry. On arriving near Belbeis, the enemy appeared disposed to offer some resistance, but a few shots from the Mounted Infantry and portion of the Brigade, dismounted, soon caused him to disperse, and a halt was made at noon opposite Belbeis.

Thirty-one miles had been covered by the Brigade.

The gates of the lock were here opened, and the stream of water allowed to pass into the lower level of the canal towards Tel-el-Kebir and Ismailia.

The First Cavalry Brigade, under Sir Baker Russell, which had been echeloned on the right rear of the 2nd Brigade, had followed in that position the general advance, but had taken ground to its left, as soon as the 2nd Brigade had advanced in pursuit of the enemy beyond the line of entrenchments.

This movement had reversed the position of the brigades, bringing the 1st on the left of the 2nd. From this point the 1st Brigade had acted as a support to the 12 guns, Royal Horse Artillery, and had made a circle towards the south, coming in sight of the canal and railway at a point nearer to Tel-el-Kebir Station than that which had been struck by the 2nd Brigade. From this point a wheel eastwards was made along the railway to the bridge at Tel-el-Kebir, where, after a short halt for orders, the Brigade, guns, and Divisional Head-Quarters, passed over to the south of the canal, and followed its bank on that side towards Belbeis. At 4 o'clock p.m. a halt was made 4 miles short of Belbeis, the exhausted state of the Artillery horses preventing a further movement that evening.

Cavalry pursuit.

Thus the two Cavalry Brigades, separated at 6.15 a.m., one to cross the sluice-gates of the canal near Abou Hamad ; the other to cross, with the two Batteries Royal Horse Artillery, the bridge at Tel-el-Kebir, came again almost together at 4 p.m. in the vicinity of Belbeis.

Operations of 1st Infantry Brigade (Guards).

2nd Bn. Grenadier, 2nd Bn. Coldstream, 1st Bn. Scots.

The movements of the 2nd Infantry line, consisting of the 1st Brigade of Guards, under H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, and the 4th Brigade, temporarily organized under the command of Colonel Ashburnham, King's Royal Rifles, have next to be recorded.

The Brigade of Guards followed the advance of the 2nd Brigade from the bivouac ground towards the west, keeping communication with that Brigade by files extended in front.

When the fire opened, and objects became visible, it was seen that a ridge in front shut out the 2nd Brigade from sight, and also hid the enemy's works. A heavy shell fire was, however, coming over this ridge, and as the Brigade continued its advance it became exposed to the musketry fire, which, as usual, aimed by the Egyptians at a great elevation, passed over the heads of the assaulting line, 1,000 yards in advance. Passing this ridge, the Brigade soon came in sight of the line of works ; but by this time the short contest for their possession had terminated, and the 2nd Brigade had ceased firing.

The 1st Brigade crossed the entrenchments, and after a short pause moved southwards to the canal.

Operations of 4th Brigade (Infantry).

The 4th Brigade, under Colonel Ashburnham, consisting of the 2nd Bn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, 761 strong, and the 3rd Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, 872 of all ranks, following the Highland Brigade, found itself at daybreak almost in its right position, less than 1,000 yards in rear of the assaulting line.

Its left had, however, become slightly thrown forward so that it was necessary to bring up the right before the line was parallel to the front attack. An advance was then made to support that attack, and as the left flank of the Highland Brigade was at this moment engaged at the redoubt No. 6, the Highland Light Infantry being particularly hard pressed, the main portion of the 4th Brigade was directed towards the left front where its presence was soon apparent in the accelerated impulse given to the assault at that point.

When the Battery No. 6 had been captured and the Highland Light Infantry had pressed its advance forward towards the canal at Tel-el-Kebir, the King's Royal Rifle Corps were brought together as a support to the Gordon

Highlanders already in advance at the enemy's camp; small portions of the Rifles and the whole of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry had, meantime, moved to the left, inside the entrenchments, and had cleared the enemy from the works and lines in which he still lingered, in the direction of the canal dam.

This part of the field had not been previously attacked, but the complete collapse of the enemy's centre had shaken the power of resistance along the entire line and only a feeble attempt at fight was here made by him.

Indian Division.

We have finally to consider the operations of the Indian Division, 1,400 strong, under Major-General Sir Herbert Macpherson against the extreme right of the enemy's position on the south side of the Freshwater Canal.

Attached to the Indian Division, but operating on the north side of the canal and along the line of railway was the Naval Brigade with 6 Gatling guns, under command of Captain Fitzroy, R.N.

Leaving the bivouac at 2.30 a.m. the Division marched in column of route along the causeway on the south side of the canal; the Seaforth Highlanders led the column, next come the 20th, 29th, and 7th Native Infantry Regiments, the Mountain Battery, a squadron of the 6th Bengal Cavalry and the Madras Sappers and Miners brought up the rear of the column.

Shortly after daylight the enemy opened fire from his batteries at the canal, and a change of formation became necessary.

The Division had for some time previously been moving along the lower strip of ground which lay between the causeway and the immediate bank of the canal, as the enemy's shells began to fall among the head of the column—the causeway was crossed by a simultaneous flank movement at the double from the north to the south side, the higher level of the causeway thus affording cover to the troops now moving on that side of it. The Mountain Battery now took post immediately in rear of the Seaforth Highlanders who were already engaged with the enemy in a long range musketry fire.

From this point the advance was pushed rapidly forward, the Mountain Battery came into action upon the causeway, the Native Infantry took ground to the left, in support of the Highlanders, and in this formation the Division was soon within charging distance of the enemy's battery on the south of the canal. A rush of the Seaforth Highlanders quickly put that battery in our possession, and enabled the Division to push on into the main position held by the enemy, south of the canal, and to bring its Artillery fire to bear upon the crest of the ridge, across the canal on the north side, where firing was still going on.

The squadron, 6th Bengal Cavalry, pushed forward towards the village of Tel-el-Kebir to cut off fugitives, many of whom were observed crossing the canal in considerable numbers, and entering the cultivated fields that surrounded the village.

Resistance to our advance had now ceased; everywhere broken and scattered groups were to be seen seeking safety in flight, and on the right front, across the canal, the lines of the Highland Brigade were already streaming down to the Egyptian camp.

For the Indian Division, however, there was to be no halt. The head of the column passed on along the south bank of the canal from the bridge at Tel-el-Kebir, waded the canal near the Abbassa Lock, passed the village and station of Abou Hamad, and, following from thence the line of railway, reached Zagazig at six o'clock p.m., having marched 30 miles in 14 hours.

Two hours earlier, the squadron of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, led by General Macpherson himself, had arrived at the same place, and succeeded in capturing 10 engines and over 100 carriages, some of which had just begun to move away from the station.

Thus, ere the day had closed, the two outer wings in the line of attack of the morning had reached points 15 miles from the field of battle.

The right wing of Cavalry had crossed in front of the left wing of Infantry, and had pushed on in the direction of Cairo, with the object of saving that city from outrage and destruction.

The left, or Infantry wing, had continued its march straight to the west, and had seized the important railway centre of Zagazig, in order to paralyze

any attempts of the enemy to concentrate his forces, broken and scattered in the flight at Tel-el-Kebir.

The campaign was virtually over.

Naval Brigade.

The Naval Brigade, under Captain Fitzroy, R.N., consisting of about 180 men, with six Gatling guns, advanced along the north bank of the canal and entered the enemy's work at the same time that the Indian Division, operating on the south bank, passed the entrenchments on that side.

The Gatlings opened fire inside the enemy's line upon the fugitives who were descending the slopes towards the railway station, before the advance of the Highland Brigade, but the range was too distant to allow of much execution.

The 40-pr. gun, mounted on a railway truck, had also come within range of the enemy's batteries after daybreak, and thrown shells into the portion of the position lying adjacent to the canal and railroad.

Medical Arrangements.

It only remains to speak of the medical arrangements for the reception and treatment of the wounded.

The Field Hospital was pitched on the north bank of the canal, near the dam which had been constructed by the enemy.

By noon on the 13th 85 wounded men were sent to Kassassin from this point by boats and launches. At the latter place the hospitals were plentifully supplied with ice, champagne, and other medical comforts. 53 other cases were transferred to the same destination during the evening of that day.

On the 14th and 15th the remaining seriously wounded cases were moved by water to Ismailia; the increased depth of water in the canal, consequent upon the locks at Abbassa, Belbeis, and Sirakous having been opened by the Cavalry advance on Cairo, permitting the boats to pass uninterruptedly through the locks of Kassassin and Nefiche, and finally to reach the transports lying in Lake Timsah.

This operation, of incalculable benefit and comfort to the wounded, was carried out exclusively by the Naval Officers of the Transport Department, who spared no pains or trouble to alleviate the sufferings of the men.

Line of direction laid by Royal Engineers.

It only remains to be added that the direction of the advance of the Highland Brigade was indicated by a line of telegraph poles, laid by Major Fraser, R.E., after dusk on the evening of the 12th instant, from the ninth hill westward towards the enemy's position for about one mile. It is a curious fact that this line was found next day to be in a direction very slightly north of west, affording another reason for the "drift" of the Brigade, already so often alluded to in the foregoing narrative.*

REMARKS ON TEL-EL-KEBIR.

It will have been gathered from the foregoing narrative that the assault on the enemy's lines at Tel-el-Kebir was designed and carried out in two attacks, perfectly distinct and independent of each other, holding no inter-communication during the night, and each moving to the final assault, in complete ignorance of the others movements.

The moment chosen for the assault was daybreak.

* There can be little doubt that this slight deviation from west towards north in the line of telegraph poles was the main, if not the only cause of the "drift" to the right of the Highland Brigade. Lieut. Wyatt Rawson, R.N., led straight along the line indicated, and it was to the unerring precision of his leading that the Brigade was enabled to reach the enemy's entrenchments exactly at the right hour. Lieut. Rawson fell mortally wounded in crossing the parapet.

The writer of this Journal became acquainted with the fact of the slight northward direction of the line of telegraph poles only at Malta on his return from Egypt. Hence the absence of this most conclusive cause of the "drift" from the body of the narrative.

First, because the enemy was supposed to fully exemplify in himself the tendency of all eastern races, and indeed, it may be said of nearly all troops, to demoralization at that hour; and the Commander-in-Chief had himself noted, on each of the mornings preceding the assault, during which he had personally inspected the front of the works; that the enemy's pickets had only taken position outside the lines after daybreak.

Second, because a night march presented the only means of neutralizing the two most formidable obstacles to operations by English troops in the desert, viz., heat and want of water, and would also enable our troops to approach the enemy's lines without exposure to Artillery and Infantry fire accurately delivered.

Third, because a blow struck during the first hour of daylight would give a long interval available for following up its effects by a rapid and prolonged pursuit; so much for the hour selected for the assault. The reasons which dictated the general formation in which it was carried out have now to be considered.

The division of the Infantry attack into two distinct portions, separated by 1,200 yards interval, was designed to guard against the possibility of a repulse on the one flank, or at one point, communicating itself along an unbroken front of a single continuous assaulting line. Let it be supposed that the right attack had failed, even temporarily, in its object, then the left attack being totally severed from, and, independent of it, was still free to carry out its plan of assault, completely untrammelled by the failure of its neighbour.

But the idea of independent action of the first line was to end there.

The formation of the second line was designed not only to preserve continuity from its right to its left, but was also meant to give, by the weight and power of its Artillery centre, a strength sufficient to secure its own Infantry wings, the Guards Brigade and the 4th Brigade, and also to form, as it were, a kind of reversed arch, or rather, three-sided figure, the base of which would give solid foundation to the isolated Infantry Brigades thrust forward in advance. Thus, in the event of either or both attacks finding themselves compelled to relinquish the assault or to pause in its accomplishment, there was close behind their inner flanks a support of immense strength, and however shattered might have been the formation, or however severe might have been the ordeal through which one or both would have had to pass, there was at hand a rallying point covered by the fire of 42 guns.

But while the two distinct simultaneous attacks which were destined to break the enemy's line were thus delivered from a central body, fully prepared to meet every contingency possible in conflict, the outer flanks of the leading Brigades were not left unsupported.

On the right of the 2nd Brigade two Brigades of Cavalry and 12 guns moved, equally prepared to shield a line repulsed or checked, in its attack upon the redoubts, or to follow up a successful assault by a rapid pursuit of the enemy.

On the left, the Indian Division and the Naval Brigade marching along the two practicable lines of highway, the broad south bank of the canal and the railway were destined to pierce the right of the position and to follow, with troops fully inured to heat and marching, the retreat of the enemy to the important position of Zagazig.

Thus, although there was still left, as there must ever be left, to the many chances of destiny, the vast catalogue of accident which, war prolific in the unexpected, must always yield fullest in the hours of darkness, there nevertheless remained little unthought of that tactical foresight could arrange in the plan of battle, and even fewer contingencies unaccounted in the strategic forecast of the pursuit.

The blow to be delivered by the Infantry at Tel-el-Kebir was meant to be a final one, and the goal of the Cavalry pursuit was the citadel of Cairo.

List of Killed, Wounded and Missing in the Action at Tel-el-Kebir on
13th September 1882.

Corps.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Staff .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	..
19th Hussars .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..
Royal Artillery .. .. .	..	..	2	17	..	..
Grenadier Guards .. .. .	..	1	1	9	..	..
Coldstream „ .. .. .	..	..	1	7	..	..
Scots „ .. .. .	..	..	..	4	..	..
Royal Highlanders	2	7	6	39	..	2
Gordon „	1	5	1	29	..	4
Cameron „ .. .. .	..	13	3	45	..	..
Highland Light Infantry	3	14	5	52	..	..
2nd Royal Irish	1	1	2	17	..	..
York and Lancaster .. .. .	..	..	..	12	..	..
1st Royal Irish Fusiliers .. .. .	..	2	..	34	..	3
Royal Marine Light Infantry	2	3	1	53	..	21
Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry .. .. .	..	..	1	5	..	..
King's Royal Rifle Corps .. .. .	..	..	..	20	..	..
Indian Contingent .. .. .	..	1	..	9	..	..
Seaforth Highlanders .. .. .	..	1	..	3	..	..
Chaplains .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..
	9	48	27	355	..	30

LIST OF ORDNANCE captured at Tel-el-Kebir, 13th September 1882.

Nature of Gun.	Number in list.	Number of gun.	Calibre, cm.	Number of grooves.	Width, cm.		Weight of guns, K.S.	Length of gun, metres.	Charge.	Weight, shell.	Height of wheels, metres.		Height of axle, trunnions.	Track of wheels.	With limber or without.	Case shot.
					Lands.	Grooves.					Gun.	Limber.				
Bronze, R.M.L., La Hitte	1	19	9	6	2.2	2.5	..	1.32	lb.	lb. oz.	1.20	1.20	.84	1.40	With	lb.
	2	131	"	"	"	"	..	.95	11.16	8 6	.98	..	.66	.87	Without	..
	3	110	"	"	"	"	..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	..
	4	111	"	"	"	"	..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	..
	5	113	"	"	"	"	..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	..
	6	113	"	"	"	"	..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	..
	7	17	"	16	.7	1.4	395	2.02	"	14 10	1.56	1.24	1.60	1.15	With	114
	8	108	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	9	14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	10	15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	11	13	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	12	106	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	13	36	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	14	98	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	15	33	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	16	35	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	17	34	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	18	30	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	19	32	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	20	339	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	21	52	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	22	400	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	23	124	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	24	200	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
25	122	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
26	123	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
27	101	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
28	102	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
29	104	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
30	103	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
31	105	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
32	18	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
33	16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
34	100	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
35	25	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
36	26	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
37	27	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
38	29	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
39	107	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
40	28	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
41	31	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
42	97	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
43	126	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
44	76	8	12	.7	1.1	269	1.93	"	9.14	1.56	1.24	.99	1.65	With	7	
45	17	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
46	65	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
47	72	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
48	95	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
49	91	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
50	53	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
51	45	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
52	69	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
53	66	"	12	.7	1.1	269	1.93	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
54	199	9	16	.7	1.4	395	2.02	..	14.10	1.56	1.24	1.6	1.65	With	11	
55	202	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
56	121	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
57	203	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Steel, R.B.L., Krupp, Essen, 1871	58	1198	9	6	2.2	2.5	..	.95	..	"	.98	"	.66	.87	Without	,
Bronze, R.M.L., La Hitte																

* Not weighed (about 1½ lb.)

† Not weighed (about 1 lb.)

8 ammunition wagons were also brought in.

A number of ammunition wagons, nearly corresponding to the number of guns, was taken—two are to be sent as specimens, and remainder disposed of here.

The ammunition taken here, both gun and small arm, was in masses of hundreds of thousands of rounds; it is all being buried or thrown into water.

Compiled by
Capt. E. HOLFORD WALKER, R.A.

(262)

(Signed)

W. H. GOODENOUGH, Brig.-Gen.,
C.R.A. in Egypt.

L

THE REBEL FORCES.

At TEL-EL-KEBIR, on 13th of September 1882.

Arabi.

Ali Pasha Roubi, Commander.

Colonel Ali Youssouf Bey, Commanding 1 Regiment Infantry.

" Id Bey " " "

" Hassan Gaad Bey " " "

" Ibrahim Tamia Bey " " "

Lieut.-Col. Mohamed Oheid Bey " " "

" Abd-el-Kader Bey " " "

" Ahmet Farag Bey " " "

" Khadre-Khadre Bey " " "

Colonel Hassan Rafat Bey, Commanding 1 Regiment, Royal Artillery, 60 guns

Colonel Ahmet Abd-el-Ghafar Bey, Commanding 1 Regiment Cavalry.

Colonel Abd-el-Rahman Bey, Commanding 4 Squadrons Cavalry.

Chakh Ahd-el-Gawad, Commanding 2,500 Irregulars.

Bedouins, Infantry and Cavalry Irregulars, 10,000.

TOTAL.

8 Regiments of Infantry of 3,000 each	..	=	24,000
60 Guns	.. ..	=	1,000
10 Squadrons Cavalry, 100 each	.. ..	=	1,000
1 Sandjak of Chekh Ahd-el-Gawad Irregulars		=	2,500
Bedouins, Cavalry and Infantry Irregulars..		=	10,000
			<u>38,500</u>

At KAHR-DOWAR, on 13th September 1882.

General Toulba Pasha, Commander.

Colonel Moustapha Abd-el-Rahim, Commanding 1 Regiment Infantry.

Lieut.-Colonel Iffet Bey " "

Colonel Bedewi Mansi, Commanding Artillery, 40 guns.

Two Squadrons of Cavalry.

About 200 Bedouins.

At MARIOTIS.

Colonel Khalit Kiarnil, Commanding 1 Regiment Infantry.

Lieut.-Colonel Ahmet Kiamil Bey " "

2 Squadrons Cavalry and 3 batteries of Artillery.

Bedouins, Irregulars, Infantry and Cavalry, 5,000.

Total Forces at KAHR-DOWAR AND MARIOTIS.

4 Regiments of Infantry of 3,000 each	=	12,000 men.
4 Squadrons of Cavalry of 100	" =	400 "
Bedouins, Irregular Cavalry and Infantry	7,000	"
Artillery, 58 guns..	.. ..	1,000 "
		<u>20,400</u>

At ABOUKIR AND ROSETTA.

Khouchid Pasha, Commander.

Lieut.-Colonel Hamid Enim, Commanding 1 Regiment Infantry.

Colonel Ibrahim Fouzi Bey " " "

" Ali Bey Issa " " "

" Enim Bey Mohamed, Commanding Coast Artillery.

Batteries of Field Artillery.

Squadrons Cavalry and 1,000 Bedouins.

TOTAL.

3 Regiments of Infantry of 3,000 each	=	9,000
3 Batteries, Artillery and Coast Artillery	=	1,800
2 Squadrons Cavalry	.. ..	200
Bedouins, Irregulars	.. ..	1,000
		<u>12,000</u>

At DAMIETTA, on 13th September 1882.

Abd-el-al Pasha, Commander.
Lieut.-Colonel Mohamed Hilmy, Commanding 1 Regiment Infantry.
Colonel Suleyman Nagati, Commanding Coast Artillery.

At SALAHIEH.

Mahmoud Sami, Commander.
Lieut.-Colonel Zoumre Bey, Commanding 1 Regiment Infantry.
2 Batteries Artillery and 2 Squadrons Cavalry.

TOTAL.

3 Regiments Infantry of 3,000 each	=	9,000 men
Coast and Field Artillery	2,000	„
Bedouins, Irregular Cavalry and Infantry ..	7,000	„
	<u>18,000</u>	

At CAIRO.

Mohamed Aiza Pasha, Commanding.
Hassan Mazhar Pasha, Commanding Artillery
12,000 men newly enlisted.

TOTAL OF FORCES.

Tel-el-Kebir	38,500 men.
Kafr-Dowar and Mariotis.. ..	20,400 „
Aboukir and Rosetta	12,000 „
Damietta and Salahieh	18,000 „
Cairo	12,000 „
	<u>100,900</u>

“I received all this information about the rebel forces from different Officers and other people who were in Cairo all the time after the bombardment of Alexandria. As for the Officers commanding the different points, I am quite sure it is exact; but for the forces it is only approximate. Each regiment of Infantry is composed of three battalions, and each battalion of eight companies 120 strong each; so the regular forces are exact.”

(Signed) E. ZOHRAB, Colonel.

Enemy's resistance completely broken.

Thursday, 14th September 1882. 14th Sept.

There has now been time to estimate the consequences of yesterday's victory.

The power of the enemy's resistance has been completely broken. Our Cavalry have reached Zagazig on one side and passed Belbeis on the other, no opposition is anywhere offered by the Egyptians.

The order has now been given to press on to Cairo with all speed.

Movements.

The Highland Brigade reached Zagazig this morning. The Indian Cavalry and Contingent are at the same place.

The field of yesterday's battle shows everywhere the most conclusive evidence of the enemy's total overthrow, about 60 guns have been collected, fully 800 prisoners have been taken, and the lines of earthworks, the redoubts and the field up to the banks of the canal are covered by the dead bodies of the regular soldiers of the Egyptian Army, or the Fellaheen and Arab irregular auxiliaries; almost everything has been thrown away in the flight; numbers of horses and camels lie around, or wander to and fro, about the camp.

Prisoners.

The Egyptian prisoners were to-day divided into two lots, the Fellaheen and Reservists were dismissed to their homes, and the regular soldiers only retained.

Commander-in-Chief leaves Tel-el-Kebir.

At 3.30 p.m. the General Commanding in Chief, the Chief of the Staff, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and their respective Staffs together with half battalion of Guards, left Tel-el-Kebir for Zagazig. At sunset the edge of the Delta was reached and the desert left behind.

Delta is reached.

Thus in 26 days the arid belt of sand lying between the canal and the Delta has been crossed, and the army is now in a land of plenty. On all sides a richly cultivated country spreads out in green and pleasant contrast to that waste of sand and gravel which so long had tired the eyes and parched the throats of our soldiers.

Zagazig.

Zagazig was not reached until 8.30 p.m., much delay to the progress of the train having been occasioned by the long lines of guns and transport following the line of railway.

Cavalry reach Cairo.

At 4.15 p.m. to-day, General Lowe arrived at Cairo with a small escort of Cavalry, the remainder of the Cavalry division following some miles behind.

Surrender of Arabi Pasha.

Later on he occupied the citadel, and at 10.45 p.m. accepted the surrender of Arabi and Toulba Pashas at Abbassieh.

The city was perfectly tranquil.

Telegram from the Queen.

Tel-el-Kebir, 14th September 1882.

1. The following telegram has been received from Her Majesty by the General-in-Chief:—

“The Queen sends her warmest congratulations and thanks God for victory. I express to all my admiration and sympathy and sorrow for heavy loss.”

Movements.

The following movements of troops were to-day ordered at Tel-el-Kebir:—

2. Lieut.-General Willis will remain at Tel-el-Kebir in Command, where will also remain the 2nd Brigade, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, remainder of 19th Hussars and two Batteries Royal Artillery, for the purpose of burying the dead, succouring the wounded, &c., captured guns will be collected, and all ammunition buried under the directions of the General Officer Commanding Royal Artillery.

3. C Batt. 3rd Brig., J Batt. 3rd Brig., and N Batt. 2nd Brig. Royal Artillery will march to-day, independently, to Zagazig also the 3rd Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, and, together with the Indian Contingent, will garrison that place.

4. The 1st Brigade will proceed to-day by rail to Benha and Cairo.

5. The Army Head-Quarters proceeds to Cairo to-day.

6. The Brigadier-General Commanding Royal Engineers with two companies Royal Engineers will proceed to Benha.

7. Corps, Troops, and other details will remain at Tel-el-Kebir.

Surrender of Kafr-Dowar.

Flags of truce were to-day hoisted on the enemy's lines at Kafr Dowar.

Commander-in-Chief arrives in Cairo—State of City.

Friday, 15th September. 15th Sept.

At 9.45 a.m. the General Commanding-in-Chief, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Staff, escorted by one company of the Guards (Scots) and followed by the remainder of the battalion, arrived at the railway station of Cairo, and before noon the Head-Quarters of the Army was established in the Abdin Palace. The scene presented by Cairo is singular in the extreme, crowds throng the streets, many groups of Egyptian soldiery are still to be seen and the barracks are littered with arms and munitions thrown aside. The populace generally appear to be indifferent as to the change in their government, which the past two days has brought about. The vendors of eatables and merchandise pursue their usual avocations. A crowd of donkey-boys, Arabs, carriages, Copts, Jews and Turks fill the streets or gather in front of the Palace where the Commander-in-Chief has taken up his residence, and the usual life of the capital of Egypt has had added to its shifting crowd and ceaseless clatter the strange presence of a red-coated soldiery, who bear on faces and uniform many traces of the arduous toil of the desert through which they have so steadily fought their way during the last 20 days.

Egyptian Troops in Cairo.

The Egyptian troops in Cairo are chiefly composed of young levies; the alacrity with which they are disbanding themselves, shows how little fitted are the Fellaheen for a military life; on the other hand, it would be erroneous to suppose that dislike of fighting for their present cause shows a liking to the older existing state of affairs in the country.

The mass of the Egyptians are probably more averse to fighting than they are to any form of government that could be imposed upon them, but fighting aside, the Egyptians will be found to follow the same rules as elsewhere influence peoples in the choice of government throughout the world.

The military situation has been ended by the fall of Tel-el-Kebir, there remains still the political situation to be solved.

Highland Brigade move from Zagazig to Benha.

The Highland Brigade, with the exception of the Royal Highlanders, moved from Zagazig to Benha to-day to hold that important strategic point.

The dam on the Mahmoudieh Canal was to-day cut.

Fuller narrative of Cavalry pursuit.

Fuller particulars have now been received regarding the Cavalry operations on the 14th, ending in the occupation of the citadel of Cairo.

At 3 a.m., Major-General Drury-Lowe quitted Belbeis, taking with him the 4th Dragoon Guards, the Mounted Infantry, and the 2nd Cavalry Brigade, excepting 1 Squadron 6th Bengal Cavalry, and 1 Squadron 13th Bengal Lancers. Continuing his advance on Cairo by the right bank of the canal, he halted for two hours at Sirakous, and from thence made a wheel eastwards into the desert, so as to approach the position of Abbassieh upon as broad a front as possible.

At 4.15 p.m., his advanced party under Lieut.-Colonel Stewart, Assistant Adjutant-General, arrived within a mile of Abbassieh, at which place, a force of about 6,000 Egyptian troops, Cavalry and Infantry, were drawn up. That no opposition was meditated by these troops, was abundantly manifested by the prominent display of white flags on the buildings and barracks, as well as on the arms of the individual soldiers.

Cavalry reach Cairo.

Lieut.-Colonel Stewart at once opened communications with the General Officer Commanding the Egyptian troops, and in a personal interview with that official, conveyed to him the wishes of the Commander-in-Chief, relative to the dispersal of the Egyptian troops to their homes. Communications were also

opened with the Prefect of Police and the Officer Commanding the Citadel, and upon the arrival of these functionaries, arrangements were made for the occupation of the Citadel by our troops. Meantime the Cavalry Division, had halted some distance short of Abbassieh, to await the result of these negotiations.

Upon the receipt of a message from Lieut.-Colonel Stewart, that no opposition would be offered to our occupation of the Citadel, General Lowe moved forward the portion of his force destined to hold that place.

Occupation of the Citadel.

This consisted of 2 Squadrons of the 4th Dragoon Guards under Captain Darley, and the Mounted Infantry under Captain Lawrence, altogether numbering 9 officers and 138 men, the whole being under the Command of Captain Watson, R.E. Moving by a road a little to the north-east of the City of Cairo, this force reached the Citadel at 10 p.m. Possession was at once given by the Egyptian Commandant, and the Egyptian troops were marched out by one gate, as our soldiers entered by another.

Meantime, the remainder of the Cavalry under General Lowe had advanced to Abbassieh, where the force bivouaced for the night.

Surrender of Arabi and Toulba Pashas.

At about 10.45 p.m., Arabi and Toulba Pashas presented themselves at the house occupied by Major-General Lowe, and having been admitted to the guard room in which he had taken up his quarters, surrendered their swords to that officer.

Dispersal of Egyptian Troops.

At daybreak next morning, the Egyptian troops began to stream out of the barracks in detached unarmed groups, making their way to their homes. About the same hour the remainder of Brigadier-General Wilkinson's Brigade reached Cairo, and by noon on the 15th, the Household Cavalry and Horse Artillery arrived at the same place.

Thus at mid-day on the 15th, the entire Cavalry Division was assembled in the Egyptian Capital, having marched about 62 miles in 50 hours.

General Order.

16th Sept.

Saturday, 16th September.

The following General Order was to-day published to the army.

The Army-Corps operating in Egypt will shortly be assembled in Cairo. Its discipline will now be subjected to a scrutiny the more searching, because fatigue nobly borne, and victory gloriously achieved will naturally direct upon it the attention of the civilized world.

The General Commanding in Chief, therefore, appeals to all ranks, to show by a strict attention to duty, and a firm observance of discipline, that it is not only in the field that the British Army is distinguished. It will be remembered that the army is here as the friend of the people of Cairo whom it has relieved from despotism of rebellion.

Distribution of Troops in Cairo.

The troops occupying Cairo have been distributed, as follows:—

Kasr-el-Nil	{	Royal Marine Artillery.
	{	Royal Marine Light Infantry.
Citadel,		Highland Brigade and Scots Guards.
Abdin,		Guards Brigade (2 Battalions).
Abbassieh,		Cavalry and Artillery.

State of Barracks in Cairo.

All these barracks have been found in a state of extreme filthiness, and the vermin have proved so annoying that the men in most instances have had to sleep in the open air.

Communication opened with Alexandria.

Direct telegraph line to Alexandria open to-day.

The railway to Alexandria is still obstructed, but communication is carried on by change of trains at Kafr-Dowar.

Concentration of Corps in Cairo.

Sunday, 17th September. 17th Sept.

The concentration of the army in Cairo continues.

Orders were to-day issued for the movement of the troops of the 1st Division, still at Tel-el-Kebir, to the capital.

The sanitary state of the former place is reported to be very bad.

The Highland Light Infantry and the Cameron Highlanders reached Cairo and took up their quarters in the Citadel. 26th Company of the Royal Engineers arrived, and are quartered in the same place.

General Order, No. 8.

Head-Quarters, Cairo, 17th September 1882.

The General Commanding in Chief to-day issued the following General Order to the army.

General Order, No. 8.

The General Commanding in Chief congratulates the Army serving in Egypt, upon the brilliant success which has crowned its efforts in the campaign terminated on the 14th instant, by the surrender of the Citadel of Cairo and of Arabi Pacha, the chief rebel in arms against the authority of His Highness the Khedive.

In the space of 25 days the army effected its disembarkation at Ismailia; traversed the desert to Zagazig, and occupied the capital of Egypt.

It fought and defeated the enemy five times : on the 24th August at El-Magfar; on 25th August at Tel-el-Mahuta and at Masahmeh; on the 28th August, and the 9th September at Kassassin; and finally, on the 13th September at Tel-el-Kebir, where, after an arduous night march, it inflicted upon him an overwhelming defeat, storming his strongly entrenched position at the point of the bayonet, and capturing between 60 and 70 field guns.

In recapitulating the events which have marked this short and decisive campaign, the General Commanding in Chief feels proud to place upon record the fact, that these brilliant achievements are to be ascribed to the high military courage and noble devotion to duty which have animated all ranks under his command.

Called upon to show discipline under privations, exceptional even in war, to give proof of fortitude in extreme toil, and to show contempt of danger in battle, the General Officers, Officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Army, have responded with zealous alacrity, adding another chapter to the roll of British victories, which has stamped the young army in Egypt as worthy successors of those Crimean and Peninsular veterans whose work in war has taken its place in history.

Movements.

X Sir A. Alison, with the Gordon Highlanders, moved from Benha to Tantah to-day. A considerable portion of the garrison of Salahieh (about 3,000 men and 24 guns) had assembled there. Sir A. Alison had an interview with the Officer Commanding this force. The state of affairs in the country being explained to the Egyptian General, the whole of the force laid down its arms.

Removal of Arabi from Abbassieh to Abdin.

18th Sept.

Monday, 18th September 1882.

Concentration of Army in Cairo continues.

Arabi and Toulba Pashas were to-day removed under a strong escort of Cavalry from Abbassieh to Abdin Barracks.

Arrival of Sir E. Hamley in Cairo.

Sir Edward Hamley and Staff arrived in Cairo, and took up quarters in the Citadel.

Formation of Camp at Ghezireh.

19th Sept.

Tuesday, 19th September 1882.

It has been decided to form a camp for Infantry at some short distance from the city.

The foul state of the barracks in the Citadel and Kasr-el-Nil have rendered this step necessary, even if it had not been desirable for reasons of discipline, to keep the troops as much as possible out of Cairo.

Site of Camp.

The site selected is on the Island of Bulak, in the neighbourhood of the Ghezireh Palace. It is light, sandy soil, with an ample supply of water laid on for former irrigation purposes, and raised from the Nile by means of a centrifugal steam pump.

A circular roadway, lined with trees, runs round the greater part of the ground, affording shade in the heat of the day.

The Palace and grounds of the Ghezireh, divide the camp into two unequal portions, the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Brigades having their camps on the south of the Palace, and the Divisional Troops, together with the Staffs of Divisions and Brigades being located on the north side.

The chief objection to the ground, is the extremely fine nature of the surface soil, which, finer even than sand, is raised by the slightest movement.

The iron bridge across the Nile, near the Kasr-el-Nil, connects the island of Bulak or Ghezireh with Cairo.

The 2 Battalions of Guards (the Coldstream and Grenadiers) still remain encamped on the Abdin Palace Square, the 1st Battalion of Scots Guards holding the Citadel.

The Cavalry and Artillery will remain at Abbassieh.

Discipline of Troops.

The behaviour of the troops in Cairo has, so far, left little to be desired.

Drunkenness is rare, and the numerous riding donkeys in the streets, afford the soldiers a means of amusement, which, if a little incongruous with the dignity and appearance of the profession of arms, is at least an excellent investment for arrears of pay, and a useful promoter of exercise.

The relations between the soldiers and the lower class citizen appear to be friendly and even cordial, nor does the mutual ignorance of language limiting conversation to the fewest possible expressions, seem a bar to intercourse.

Concentration of Army Corps continued—Distribution of Troops.

20th Sept.

Wednesday, 20th September 1882.

The concentration of the Army has continued. The following troops have arrived, and are quartered as stated:—

Abdin—

1 Squadron 19th Hussars.

1 Company Royal Marine Light Infantry.

2nd Bn. Grenadier Guards.

2nd „ Coldstream Guards.

Movements.

The Cavalry Division marched through the city early this morning.
The Royal Highlanders arrived in Cairo from Belbeis to-day.

23rd Sept.

Saturday, 23rd September 1882.

During the last two days preparations have been made throughout the city for the reception of His Highness the Khedive.

The Indian Troops on the Line of Communications have been ordered to concentrate at Nefiche, in order to be in readiness to move to Cairo. 100 men of the Division will be left at Suez and 50 at Shalouf.

24th Sept.

Sunday, 24th September 1882.

The Royal West Kent Regiment arrived to day and went into camp completing the 2nd Brigade of the 1st Division.

Occupation of Damietta.

Damietta has been occupied by our troops.

Arrival of His Highness the Khedive in Cairo.

25th Sept.

Monday, 25th September 1882.

His Highness the Khedive made his entry into Cairo to-day. The troops lined the streets between the railway station and the Ismailia Palace. Guards of honour were furnished by the Brigade of Guards at both places. Salutes of 21 guns were fired from the Rond-point de Fagellah, the Kasr-el-Nil Barracks and the Citadel. The Household Cavalry furnished the escort, and 200 men from each regiment of Cavalry, and 400 from each Infantry regiment lined the streets through which the procession passed.

An immense crowd of spectators filled the foot walks and sides of the streets.

In the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated.

The Commander-in-Chief was to-day presented by the Khedive with the Grand Cordon of the Osmanlieh.

Sir E. Wood and Staff arrived in Cairo from Alexandria to-day.

26th Sept.

Reception by His Highness the Khedive.

Tuesday, 26th September 1882.

A reception by His Highness the Khedive took place at 10 a.m. to-day at the Palace of Ghezireh.

All the General Officers and their Staffs were presented.

Arrival of South Stafford Regiment.

The 1st South Staffordshire Regiment and portion of the 1st Royal Sussex Regiment arrived from Damietta and went into camp at Ghezireh.

27th Sept.

Arrival of Sir A. Alison in Cairo.

Wednesday, 27th September 1882.

Sir A. Alison and Staff arrived to-day from Benha, a place which has been found feverish and unhealthy by the troops.

28th Sept.

Fire at the Cairo Railway Station.

Thursday, 28th September 1882.

The King's Royal Rifles arrived from Benha to-day, as the last companies were leaving the train at about 3.30 p.m. a loud explosion occurred in a carriage adjoining the platform upon which the troops stood, injuring three or four men. This explosion was followed by others of lesser violence, the wood-work of the carriages was soon in flames, and as the troops had to be withdrawn from the station on account of the constant explosion of shells and gunpowder, the fire began to rapidly spread and the detonations of the exploding ammunition to increase in violence.

The engines were not powerful, but as the burning store buildings were only connected with the station by a single wall it was comparatively easy to prevent the ignition of the main building, nothing could however be done towards extinguishing the fire in the stores or to save the burning trains; an incessant discharge of small-arm ammunition went on in the blazing wagons, and splinters of shell kept dropping around the precincts of the station during the entire time. Towards seven o'clock p.m. it was evident that the fire could be kept within the limits of the trains and store-houses already in flames and that no new accession to the burning area need be feared.

Visit of Commander-in-Chief to Pyramids.

The Commander-in-Chief to-day visited the Pyramids of Ghizeh.

It was to have been expected that the reaction following upon a campaign, marked as this has been by unusual toil and carried out under climatic conditions generally unfavourable to European life, would have produced a considerable amount of sickness as soon as active operations had ceased. Cases of dysentery have been numerous, and many indications have already appeared showing a decided tendency towards enteric fever. It is impossible to say whether this is owing to the bad water of the Canal, which alone supplied the troops during their march through the desert from Ismailia to Tel-el-Kebir, or whether the insanitary state of Cairo has occasioned it, both causes have probably operated towards the same end.

Arrangements for return of portion of corps to England.

3rd October	..	Pontoon Troop, Royal Engineers	..	..	..	} Oxenholme	
" "	..	Telegraph " " "	..	..	..		} Tower Hill.
" "	..	Field Park " " "		
4th "	..	A Batt. 1st Brig., Royal Artillery	..	..	..	} Marathon.	
" "	..	D Batt 1st Brig., " "	..	..	..		} Holland.
" "	..	250 Sick " " "		
6th October	..	J Batt, 3rd Brig., Royal Artillery	..	..	..	} Lydian Monarch.	
" "	..	8th Company, Royal Engineers	..	..	..		} Assyrian Monarch.
" "	..	18th " " "		
" "	..	230 Invalids " " "	..	..	..	} City of New York.	
" "	..	2nd Life Guards	..	..	..		} Calabria.
" "	..	Royal Horse Guards	..	..	..			}
7th "	..	1st Life Guards	..	..	..	}
" "	..	No. 1 Batt., 1st. Brig., London Div., Royal Artillery	..	..	..		}
" "	..	Staff, Cavalry Division	..	..	..			}
" "	..	Half 4th Dragoon Guards	..	..	..	}
8th "	..	" Batt., " A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery	..	..	..		}
9th "	..	Signallers " " "	..	..	..			}
" "	}	
" "		}
" "		

9th October	..	No. 4 Batt., 1st Brig., London Div., Royal Artillery	} Teviot.
"	"	.. No. 5 ..	"
"	"	.. 24th Company, Royal Engineers ..	"
"	"	.. Details ..	"
"	"	.. $\frac{1}{2}$ Company West Kent Regiment to Cyprus ..	"
11th	"	.. Royal Marine Light Infantry ..	"
"	"	.. Postal Corps ..	"
"	"	.. 10th Company Commissariat and Transport Corps ..	"
"	"	.. Mules and Drivers to Malta ..	"
15th	"	.. F Batt., 1st Brig., Royal Artillery ..	"
"	"	.. Staff, Royal Artillery ..	"
"	"	.. 2nd Derbyshire Regiment ..	"
"	"	.. 3 companies 2nd Manchester ..	"
"	"	.. Seaforth Highlanders ..	"
16th	"	.. 15th Company Commissariat and Transport Corps ..	"
"	"	.. 17th ..	"
"	"	.. Military Mounted Police ..	"
18th	"	.. Details, sick, &c. ..	"
23rd	"	.. Staff ..	"
24th	"	.. 2nd Battalion York and Lancaster ..	"
25th to 30th October,		Grenadier Guards.	"
"	"	Coldstream ..	"
"	"	Scots ..	"

Troops to remain in Egypt.

The following battalions and corps will remain in Egypt:—

29th Sept.

TO REMAIN AT CAIRO.

29th September 1882.

Cavalry	{	7th Dragoon Guards. 19th Hussars.
Artillery	{	G Batt. B Brig., Royal Horse Artillery. C Batt. 3rd Brig., Royal Artillery. I Batt. 2nd Brig., Royal Artillery. N Batt. 2nd Brig., Royal Artillery.
Infantry—		
1st Brigade	{	Royal Highlanders. Highland Light Infantry. Gordon Highlanders. Cameron Highlanders.
2nd Brigade	{	Sussex Regiment. Berkshire .. Stafford .. Shropshire ..
		King's Royal Rifles.
Engineers	.. {	1 Company Royal Engineers. 1 Company Commissariat and Transport Corps. 1 Bearer Company. 1 Field Hospital.

TO REMAIN AT ALEXANDRIA.

2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
Royal Irish Regiment.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bn. West Kent Regiment.
No. 5 Batt. Royal Artillery { Scottish }
" 6 " " { Division } Garrison.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bn. West Kent Regiment to Cyprus.

New arrangements.

Major-General Sir A. Alison, K.C.B., will assume command of the Forces in Egypt, with the local rank of Lieut.-General; Major-General Earle, C.S.I., will command the 1st Infantry Brigade, consisting of:—

1st Royal Sussex Regiment;
1st Berkshire Regiment;
1st Stafford Regiment;
1st Shropshire Regiment.

Major-General Graham, V.C., C.B., will command the 2nd Infantry Brigade, consisting of the :—

1st Royal Highlanders;
1st Highland Light Infantry;
1st Gordon Highlanders;
1st Cameron Highlanders.

Barracks.

Arrangements are now being made for putting the various barracks in Cairo and at Abbassieh, which are to be occupied by our troops, into proper condition for habitation by European soldiers.

General Orders.

The following Order has been issued to the Troops, by the Commander-in-Chief :—

Cairo, 1882.

No. 1. As the army is now being broken up, part remaining in Egypt, and part returning to England, India, and other places, the Commander-in-Chief wishes to thank all ranks for the manner in which they have done their duty throughout the war.

After the crowning success at Tel-el-Kebir, he had the pleasure of thanking them for their endurance, courage, and gallantry in the field; to those high military virtues, they have since added steadiness of conduct in garrison, they have maintained the character of the distinguished regiments to which they belong, and have shown to the people of Cairo, that Her Majesty's soldiers, both British and Indian, are as conspicuous for excellence of behaviour in camp and quarters, as they have already proved themselves gallant troops before an enemy.

Her Majesty the Queen, has every reason to be proud of her soldiers who have served in Egypt. In her name and on her behalf, Sir Garnet Wolseley thanks them most heartily for their valour and their discipline, and for himself, he begs to assure them, he will ever remember, with the utmost pride, that he had the honour and the good fortune to command them in this short but decisive campaign.

This General Order to be read on three successive parades, at the head of every regiment, battalion, and of all corps.

By Order,

(Signed) J. C. DORMER, Brig.-General,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

Distribution of Garrisons of Cairo.

The troops remaining in Cairo will be distributed between the Citadel, Abdin, Kasr-el-Nil, and Abbassieh barracks.

These buildings are to be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, and as soon as possible, the camp at Ghezireh will be broken up.

Review of Army-Corps by H. H. the Khedive.

Saturday, 30th September 1882. 30th Sept.

The Army-Corps was to-day reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief, in presence of H. H. the Khedive.

The saluting point was in the centre of the Place d' Abdin, facing east.

In this square, a large covered stand was erected for the accommodation of the Khedive and the Officers, civil and military, belonging to the British and Egyptian services.

The Cavalry Division marched past in section formation, at the trot.

The Artillery in column of divisions also trotted past.

The Naval Brigade followed the Artillery in open column.

The Garrison Artillery and Corps Engineer company followed, then came the 1st Brigade, the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Brigades of Infantry in open column of Companies.

The Infantry of the Indian Contingent followed the 4th Brigade.

The Review lasted about one hour and thirty minutes, the heat was considerable, but the general appearance of the troops left little to be desired.

Great Heat.

During the last few days, the heat has been unusually great, owing to the prevalence of the Khamseen or desert wind.

The temperature has reached 97° and 98° in the shade.

With this review of the entire Army-Corps in Cairo, the month and the operations of the campaign may be said to close.

30th Sept. *Concluding Remarks.*

30th September.

The month closing, to-day has been characterized by remarkable events in connection with the campaign in Egypt. Its earlier days found the Expedition contending with the difficulties imposed upon it by the necessity of a rapid advance upon certain positions along the canal, which would secure the water supply for future operations in the desert. Of these positions, the most important was the lock at Kassassin, 22 miles from Ismailia.

The enemy had already established himself in force at Tel-el-Kebir, only 6 miles beyond Kassassin. It was therefore imperatively necessary to hold Kassassin with a force capable of resisting an attack of from 12,000 to 20,000 men, but herein lay a grave difficulty; not only had the railway and canal both been seriously obstructed previous to the 24th August, nearly midway between Ismailia and Kassassin, but the engines and rolling stock available at the former place, were almost wholly inefficient, while that part of the desert bordering the canal upon the north, lay deep in drifts of blown sand, rendering the use of wheeled transport almost impossible.

The task of supplying the Army at the front became one of very considerable magnitude.

The country yielded no supplies for man, nor forage for animals; water was only obtainable along the Canal, and the advance was, in consequence, restricted to a front of less than a mile in width.

During the first, and a portion of the second week in September, the forward movement was steadily proceeded with, as day by day improvement in means of railroad transport permitted the concentration of larger numbers of troops at Kassassin. On the evening of the 9th September the Brigade of Guards reached Kassassin; on the 11th the Highland Brigade came up, and on the morning of the 12th the concentration was completed by the arrival of the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, and the last of the Corps Troops.

On the evening of the same day the entire force moved from camp at Kassassin, and, during the night, advanced across the open desert upon the front of the enemy's line of works.

The assault, delivered at dawn, was successful at all points, and ere the sun had risen, the enemy was fleeing in disorganized crowds for Cairo and for Zagazig. A rapid pursuit from both wings placed these cities in our possession—Zagazig at 6 p.m. on the 13th, Cairo at 10.45 p.m. on the following day.

This decisive blow, and vigorous pursuit, ended the campaign.

In now putting a period to this journal, often written amidst circumstances unfavourable to descriptive narrative, and sometimes penned under conditions positively opposed to amplification of detail, the remark may be permitted, that whatever opinion history shall arrive at, when with clearer vision and more dispassionate judgment she reviews the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, the meed of exact calculation of the means to the end, of conciseness, thoroughness, and economy in life, and in expenditure, and finally, of great celerity in operations, will scarcely be withheld from the verdict of the future.

W. F. BUTLER, Lieut.-Colonel.

A.Q.M.G.

CAIRO, October 1882.